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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics



Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 89

ANTHROPOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE
Selected References on Agriculture in Primitive Cultures

Compiled by Kenneth MacLeish and Helen E. Hennefrund
Under the Direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

With an Introduction by John H. Provinse

Washington, D. C.
November 1940

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CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword.....	V-VI
Introduction.....	VII-XI
General.....	1-11
North America.....	11-29
South America.....	29-32
Europe.....	33-39
Asia.....	39-49
Africa.....	49-62
Australia and Oceania.....	62-78
Index.....	79-134

FOREWORD

This bibliography is a selected list of references to general books and articles in the field of anthropology and to works on the culture of individual peoples and communities, particularly those in which their agriculture is discussed and the man-land relationship is brought out. Its purpose is to lead research workers to sources dealing with the total culture of these peoples so that they may see the part that agriculture and food-getting activities play in it.

The bibliography falls broadly into two sections. In the first a general list of books, selected from the most widely known, is given as an introduction to anthropology, cultural anthropology, and primitive economics. The second, or main section, includes two types of material: ethnographies which are entirely descriptive in character, but which contain something on agriculture; and analytical works, which show the relationship between the various elements in a culture and indicate agriculture's place in it.

The aim has been to present as many different areas as possible, giving one or a very few references for each rather than to make the list exhaustive for each area.

Studies of modern primitive cultures form the greater part of the bibliography, but for purposes of comparison references have been added on prehistoric times, ancient times and the Middle Ages in Europe. A few carefully selected references on modern civilized communities, chiefly functional in character, have been included, as have references to certain studies, not strictly anthropological, which give a good description of a culture and which indicate the man-land relationship.

Aside from the general section, the items are classified geographically. A subject and author index is appended.

The sources checked for material include the card catalogues of the Library of Congress, and the libraries of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Call numbers following the citations are those of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library, unless otherwise noted. "Libr. Cong." preceding a call number indicates that the publication is in the Library of Congress.

The bibliography was compiled by Kenneth MacLeish, Junior Social Science Psychologist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Helen E. Hennefrund of the Library.

John H. Provinse, Senior Social Science Analyst of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, gave much advice and assistance regarding the scope and contents of the bibliography, in addition to preparing the introduction. His cooperation is gratefully acknowledged.

Mary G. Lacy, Librarian,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics,
U. S. Department of Agriculture

November 1940.

INTRODUCTION

By John H. Provinse, Senior Social Science Analyst,
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

What has anthropology to do with agriculture? The sovereignty of science during the past several decades has resulted in the greatest accumulation of knowledge the world has ever seen. Scarcely a tangible phase of man's existence or a place of his abode remains undiscovered or undescribed. In its vigorous assault science soon outdistanced the philosopher, the religionist, the naturalist, and the poet - all those generalizers who seek interpretations of life as a whole piece. Bit by bit, as the attack continued, subject-matter specialists in science cut this way and that through the tough universe, isolated segments and subjugated them to their own purposes. No serious effort was made by science to reincorporate the conquered areas into a new order of understanding and the philosophers and naturalists, hopelessly outnumbered and largely unaware of the strength of the invading forces or their new methods of attack, were unable to retain a responsible and aggressive leadership.

Out of this intensive segmented analysis arose hundreds of distinct bodies of knowledge, each coherent within the logic of its own organization, but each virtually unrelated to any other except through the historic accident of its birth and development and each having in common with the other subjects only the ruthlessly analytic methods of science. This commonness of method was deemed to excuse or compensate for any violence that might be done to any more comprehensive or integral scheme of reality.

This pattern of scientific effort was set largely in the realm of physical investigation. There its phenomenal success in extending man's control of his environment was enviable and tempting. This pattern was borrowed when man's broadening curiosity turned from the physical to the human side of the man-land relationship. Through the diligent work of thousands of social scientists man now knows more in particular about his social, economic, and psychological life than he has ever known before but, like much of his knowledge of the physical world, he knows it as a thing of parts rather than as a thing in itself or a part of things.

Many workers, in recent years, have concerned themselves with the unrelated character of our vast knowledge. Converging from

different directions with reconstructions that have much in common, these workers are variously known as one or another kind of ecologist, one or another kind of geographer, one or another kind of social or physical scientist. All are striving for some new and more meaningful organization of knowledge or some new level of interpretation which, while retaining the evidence of science, will provide some fuller understanding of man and the universe in which he lives.

Included among these disciplines is anthropology, with which this bibliography deals. Historically, anthropology came late on the scene, after most facets of contemporary civilization had been preempted for study by specialists, after most fields of Western culture and history had been ploughed and reploughed. Whether or not it was born of Darwinian evolution is not material; the evolutionary controversy helped to bring it up. In a search for origins, for vestiges or survivals, for parallels and anomalies, men of varied interests (nearly all anthropologists have forsaken some previous field of interest and training) dug back beyond recorded history, explored out to the fringes of human culture and civilization. Their inquiries took them to the remote parts of the earth; prestige came to be attached to field work carried on in the most inaccessible, unexplored places among the most primitive, most savage, least civilized cultural groups. The mere accumulation of exotic information about strange people and strange customs came to be almost a good in its own right. Anthropology, like other sciences, finally achieved a content of its own and an enormous descriptive literature of varying usefulness and accuracy has been amassed. A more-or-less adequate description now exists for every preliterate group or area in the world.

Anthropology has been predominantly historical. Its rapidly accumulating material has been used to fill in unrecorded gaps in the evolutionary development of man and his culture or in making comparisons from time to time and place to place to demonstrate historic relationships and processes. From these considerations have arisen many interesting controversies about race and racial differences, about cultural borrowing and diffusion, independent invention, man's original nature, the reconstruction of stages in man's long pull from savagery to psychoanalysis. The innate fascination of the vast literature, dealing as it does with the unique and the strange, is largely responsible for much of the popularity which anthropology now enjoys.

More recently new uses of the material have been sought, principally in the study of cultural change, cultural process, and

the comparative study of social institutions, social patterns - in fact societies themselves. In this later phase of interest, currently labelled cultural or social anthropology, is to be found the subject's greatest potentiality for disclosing some more comprehensive picture of the interrelation and interdependence of human society. The groups or cultures which anthropologists have studied have usually been small in population, occupying limited territory and possessing cultural forms and institutions of relatively simple nature. Under such circumstances, students have been able to observe total situations more closely than is possible in Western society and to combine this advantage with an objectivity of observation that is difficult to achieve at home.

Out of these observations there has arisen, and with increasing evidence has been reaffirmed, a point of view about society. This point of view, simply stated, is that life is of a whole piece, that society is a pattern of relationships with values of varying dominance, and that these patterns themselves vary in content from time to time and from place to place. Understanding of socio-economic organization is possible only within a context which envisages society for what it is - a moving structure of interrelated and interdependent parts.

Such a view does not deny the validity of segmented research, even of the most atomic character. It seeks only to recall to the specialist that not only do atoms, molecules, and segments have number, proportions and properties in themselves, but that in any adequate interpretation they also have position relative to other atoms, molecules, or segments. This neglect of relative position is probably as responsible as any one methodological factor for the numerous straight-line diagnoses and remedies which in recent years have been advanced for curing man's social and economic ills. Significantly, it has been when the social scientist attempted to plan for action that the shortcomings of these remedies have been most revealingly exposed. Something was lost in analysis that was not recaptured in synthesis and no amount of correlation of independent factors has been able to reconstruct a social situation or organization that bears enough vital resemblance to real life to be significantly useful beyond the theoretic level.

Studying things whole has obvious disadvantages. Not only is it difficult to do; it frequently results in such thinly spread generalizations that the criticisms of superficiality by those who specialize are hard to answer. In part this is due to anthropology's own failure to evaluate very carefully its accumulating material and

to define very discriminatingly its problems. In part, however, it is due to failure to understand and to distinguish clearly between the various levels of investigation and interpretation which science may use and which science can be justly criticized for not using. In the excitement of the chase after more and more knowledge, social science has all too frequently forgotten its ever-important function of orienting that knowledge into a larger and larger context. If anthropology, because of its emphasis on the study of total cultures, its insistence on recognition of cultural wholes as prerequisite to understanding of segmented studies, its wider viewpoint of social interdependence, has helped in any way to curb the isolating tendencies of science then its trips to the ends of the world have not been in vain.

From studies in many lands anthropology has brought to light many different customs and practices, many different ways of life. In the sifting, comparison, and analysis of these varied social forms and their accompanying values, both in particular and in the way in which they interrelate, the rich variety of human institutions has been documented and preserved. If there are universals of human behavior or social organization, anthropology's wealth of comparative material should help disclose them. If, on the other hand, cultural forms and values have only relativity in time and space, anthropology's wide range of social phenomena should illuminate this relativity.

In some measure anthropology has been responsible for the intellectual furore now raging between the absolutists and the relativists. If it is true that the only absolute is relativity that fact cannot be determined by debate and dialectic nearly as adequately as by the empirical evidence of social investigation and analysis. If anthropology, by disclosing a wide gamut of workable and satisfying institutions and values, has given only relative significance to our own social norms and patterns, it can justly put down on the credit side of the ledger the fact that it is broadening the base from which we can begin to reappraise, re-describe, and rethink the content and values of our own institutions in a moving world.

Finally, anthropology has given to the world a new meaning and content to an old word, "culture" - a content that embraces all of man's social and economic activity and a meaning that comprehends these as interdependent parts of a way of life that has motivation, integrity, and design. Man as a religious, an economic, or a political animal, fades into the background and man as a cul-

tural whole being emerges. Likewise man's social institutions no longer appear as so many neatly trimmed branches of human experience, branded this or that for convenience of cataloguing and test-tube analysis, but as integral weighted parts of a larger whole, without appreciation of which much of man's ceaseless investigational activity becomes purposeless or futile.

The bibliography that follows is neither exhaustive nor highly selective. Its aim is to put before interested readers some representative pieces of work in a vast field dealing with many aspects of man's past, his language, his physical type, and his cultural development. If agriculturists have anything to learn from this literature it is in the cultural field. The technician interested in increased production and efficient management will not find his knowledge greatly increased by it. But people generally, even the so-called practical men, are realizing that the agricultural way of life is something more than better crops, better livestock, and better land. A way of life embraces a whole pattern of existence, in which the relationships between the threads are as important as the threads themselves. It becomes important to know what happens to the pattern when certain threads are pulled. For it is within the pattern rather than on the threads that individual, community, regional, and national life exists.

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GENERAL

1. Boas, Franz, ed. General anthropology, edited by Franz Boas with contributions by Ruth Benedict, Franz Boas, Ruth Bunzel, Julius E. Lips, Robert H. Lowie, James H. McGregor, N. C. Nelson, Gladys A. Reichard. 718pp. Boston, New York [etc.] D. C. Heath and co. [1938] 446 B63
2. Kroeber, A. L. Anthropology. 523pp. New York, Harcourt, Brace and co. [1923] Libr. Cong. GN24.K7
A summary of new developments was published in 1933 as a 32-page pamphlet. (GN24.K7 suppl.)
3. Linton, Ralph. The study of man; an introduction. 503pp. New York, London, D. Appleton-Century co., inc. 1936. (Century social science series. Student's ed.) 446 L65
Bibliography, pp. 491-497.

The books by Linton, Boas and Kroeber are textbooks covering the whole field of anthropology: social, physical, archaeological and ethnological. They are written from somewhat different points of view, and yet are not attempts to prove new theses. The authors present comprehensive statements of anthropological thought as it is.

None of the three has avoided making personal suggestions, definitions or interpretations. In no case is there doubt as to what is original with them and what is not. It is the quality of this original thought, as well as the excellent organization and presentation of these books, which places them among the best texts so far written by anthropologists.

Kroeber's work is the oldest of the three, but is still in constant use. The later edition is preferable, but is not available in this Library or the Library of Congress. Linton has become widely known among social scientists outside of anthropology as well as by all anthropologists since his book appeared. Boas gives us a text which has the great advantage of being a joint work. Each section was written by an author known to be particularly well qualified in the field concerned. It is among the most recent of the general works in anthropology, and will certainly be among the most respected.

4. Lowie, Robert Harry. The history of ethnological theory. 296pp. New York, Farrar & Rinehart, inc. [1937] Libr. Cong. GN17.L6
Contains bibliographical footnotes.
5. Lowie, Robert Harry. Primitive society. 463pp. New York, Boni and Liveright, 1920. Libr. Cong. GN488.L6
Bibliography, pp. 443-450.
6. Goldenweiser, Alexander A. Early civilization; an introduction to anthropology. 428pp. New York, A. A. Knopf, 1922. Libr. Cong. CB301.G6
Bibliographic guide, pp. 416-424.

Lowie's study of the history of ethnological theory, is, we believe, the best work of its kind for the use of the layman. It is brief, clear, as unbiased as one could expect it to be, and recent enough to cover most important developments in anthropological theory.

Lowie's "Primitive Society" is limited "to those aspects of culture known as social organization, i.e. ...it deals with the groups into which society is divided, the functions of those groups, their mutual relations, and the factors determining their growth." - Introduction, p. 1.

Goldenweiser's book contains two chapters (pp. 327 and 360) dealing with the "ideas of early man" and the theories of several outstanding anthropologists. The rest of the book is a very good presentation of primitive society. Five cultures are discussed briefly as examples.

7. Bowman, Isaiah. Geography in relation to the social sciences, by Isaiah Bowman... [and] Geography in the schools of Europe, by Rose B. Clark. 382pp. New York, Chicago [etc.] C. Scribner's sons [1934] (Report of the Commission on the social studies, American historical association, pt. V) Libr. Cong. G70.B6
Bibliography, pp. 345-355.

The writer points out in his Foreword that he has attempted to answer, among others, the questions as to the way geographers enlarge one's understanding of man and earth, their point of view, their methods, the data they employ, the place of geography in scholarship and education, and the contribution it may make to the social sciences.

Communications and Cultural Type, pp. 130-135.

Ch. V, pp. 144-199, takes up, among other things, the cultural landscape in regional analysis, regional systems, and the concept of environmental relationship.

8. Sauer, Carl O. The morphology of landscape. Calif. Univ. Pubs. Geog. 2(2): 19-54. Berkeley, 1938. 500 Cl25G v. 2, no. 2
"Issued October 12, 1925. (Reprinted line for line; reprint issued November 30, 1938)"

"Diverse opinions regarding the nature of geography are still common... It may therefore be appropriate to reëxamine the field of geography, keeping current views abroad especially in mind, in order to attempt a working hypothesis that may serve to illuminate in some degree both the nature of the objective and the problem of systematic method." - Introduction, p. 19.

Following his analysis of the field of geography and the definition and content of "landscape," the author concludes: "In the colorful reality of life there is a continuous resistance of fact to confinement within any 'simplistic' theory. We are concerned with 'directed activity, not premature realization' and this is the morphologic approach. Our naïvely selected section of reality, the landscape, is undergoing manifold change. This contact of man with his changeful home, as expressed through the cultural landscape, is our field of work. We are concerned with the importance of the site to man, and also with his transformation of the site. Altogether we deal with the interrelation of group, or cultures, and site, as expressed in the various landscapes of the world..."

These contributions by two well known American human geographers (Bowman and Sauer) are included because of the comprehensive point of view urged by both of them and because they represent the efforts of another group of scientists converging from the physical science field upon the problem of integration of knowledge in order to effect a richer understanding of man as he lives and works together on land.

9. Benedict, Mrs. Ruth (Fulton). Patterns of culture. 290pp. Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin co. [1934] 445 B43
References, pp. 279-286.

Few social scientists are unfamiliar with Ruth Benedict's "Patterns of Culture." It, too, is concerned with the subject matter of cultural anthropology only, and, perhaps more than the others, is the product of a fairly definite "school." We need not here go into a discussion of the contentions of this school except to say that they relate to an interest in the whole of a culture and the interaction of its parts, and in the "feel" or "flavor" which characterizes it.

10. Dixon, Roland Burrage. The building of cultures. 312pp. New York, London, C. Scribner's sons, 1928. Libr. Cong. CB63.D5

Dixon's famous study deals with aspects of culture and their interrelationship. If one would understand the bases of anthropological thinking, it is essential that he know something about the various processes and factors (such as invention, discovery, diffusion, influence of environment, etc.) with which all such thinking is concerned. No book is more useful in this respect than is Dixon's "Building of Cultures."

11. Durkheim, Emile. The elementary forms of religious life; a study in religious sociology... Translated from the French by Joseph Ward Swain. 456pp. London, George Allen & Unwin, ltd.; New York, The Macmillan co. [1926] 280 D933E

First published 1915.

"In this book we propose to study the most primitive and simple religion which is actually known, to make an analysis of it, and to attempt an explanation of it...

"We shall set ourselves to describe the organization of this system with all the exactness and fidelity that an ethnographer or an historian could give it. But our task will not be limited to that: sociology...has as its object the explanation of some actual reality which is near to us, and which consequently is capable of affecting our ideas and our acts: this reality is man, and more precisely, the man of to-day, for there is nothing which we are more interested in knowing." - Introduction.

12. Forde, Cyril Daryll. Habitat, economy and society, a geographical introduction to ethnology. 500pp. London, Methuen & co., ltd. [1934] Libr. Cong. GN489.F6

Bibliography, pp. 473-490.

This study in primitive economics is one of the best works in the field and should be of particular interest to readers concerned with present-day problems of agriculture.

The author discusses the three economic "classes" of mankind: food gatherers, cultivators, and pastoral nomads. Numerous examples are given under each heading. The fourth section, "Habitat and economy" discusses forms of cultivation, the development of agriculture, the domestication of animals, etc.

13. Freud, Sigmund. Totem and taboo; resemblances between the psychic lives of savages and neurotics; authorized English translation with introduction by A. A. Brill. x, 265pp. New York, Moffat, Yard and co., 1918. Washington, D. C. D. C. Pub. Libr. BKK F89

"There were many indications that the childhood of the individual showed a marked resemblance to the primitive history or the childhood of races. The knowledge gained from dream analysis and phantasies, when applied to the productions of racial phantasies, like myths and fairy tales, seemed to indicate that the first impulse to form myths was due to the same emotional strivings which produced dreams, fancies and symptoms. Further study in this direction has thrown much light on our great cultural institutions, such as religion, morality, law and philosophy, all of which Professor Freud has modestly formulated in this volume and thus initiated a new epoch in the study of racial psychology." - Translator's Introduction, p. x.

This study is made with reference to the Australian aborigines (who have no agriculture) and is made up of four essays originally appearing in the periodical "Imago."

14. Huntington, Ellsworth. Civilization and climate... Second edition with a new introduction. 333pp. New Haven, Yale university press; London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford university press, 1922. 278 H92C Ed.2

"This volume is a product of the new science of geography. The old geography strove primarily to produce exact maps of the physical features of the earth's surface. The new goes farther. It adds to the physical maps an almost innumerable series showing the distribution of plants, animals, and man, and of every phase of the life of these organisms. It does this, not as an end in itself, but for the purpose of comparing the physical and organic maps and thus determining how vital phenomena depend upon geographic environment. Among the things to be mapped, human character as expressed in civilization is one of the most interesting and one whose distribution most needs explanation. The only way to explain it is to ascertain the effect of each of many cooperating factors. Such matters as race, religion, institutions, and the influence of men of genius must be considered on the one hand, and geographical location, topography, soil, climate, and similar physical conditions on the other. The book sets aside the other factors, except incidentally, and confines itself to climate." - Preface.

15. Lowie, Robert H. Are we civilized? Human culture in perspective. xiii, 306pp. New York, Harcourt, Brace and co. [1929] Libr. Cong. CB53.L6
Hints for further reading, pp. 297-301.

A survey of human cultural institutions, with a chapter devoted to each of the elements in this culture, and ch. VIII, pp. 57-65, in particular, given over to domestic animals and cultivated plants.

In his concluding chapter, the writer makes the following statement: "[Man] is biologically what he was 20,000 years ago. His brain is not a whit better than the Pleistocene reindeer-hunter's. His science has been a by-product of adaptation to nature. His social arrangements arose as a response to simpler conditions...

"We are still savages. But the word loses its sting when we recall what savages have achieved... To say that we are savages is to say that we are human."

16. Malinowski, Bronislaw. Social anthropology. Encyclopaedia Britannica, Ed. 14, v. 20, pp. 362-370. London, The Encyclopaedia Britannica co., ltd.; Chicago, Encyclopaedia Britannica, inc. [etc.] 1929. 220 En12

An excellent and thorough-going definition of this field of research by the most famous exponent of the Functional school. For further expositions of this point of view refer to other titles by this author in section of bibliography entitled "Australia and Oceania."

17. Marett, Robert R. Anthropology. 256pp. New York, Henry Holt & co.; London, Williams and Morgate, 1912. (Home university library of modern knowledge, no. 37) Libr. Cong. GN31.M3

Bibliography, pp. 251-253.

A general text on the subject, containing chapters on the scope of anthropology, the antiquity of man, race, environment, language, social organization, law, religion, morality, and man the individual.

18. Mason, Otis T. The origins of invention: a study of industry among primitive peoples. 419pp. London. Walter Scott, ltd., 1895. (Contemporary science series iv. 281) Libr. Cong. T32.M4

"In this volume I desire to trace some of our modern industries to their origins, and to show how the genius of man, working upon and influenced by the resources and the forces of nature, learned its first lessons in the art of inventing...

"The term 'invention' is here used in its plain, logical sense of finding out originally how to perform any specific action by some new implement, or improvement, or substance, or method. Fundamentally, it is a change in some one or all of these." - Introduction.

Chapters are included on Primitive Uses of Plants (VI, pp. 183-223) and Capture and Domestication of Animals (IX, pp. 291-324).

19. Mead, Margaret, ed. Cooperation and competition among primitive peoples. Ed. 1, 531pp. New York and London, McGraw-Hill book co., inc., 1937. (McGraw-Hill publications in sociology) Libr. Cong. GN405.M4

Bibliography at end of most of the chapters.

Bibliography on the problem of culture and personality, pp. 513-515.

"This book...consists of individual studies of thirteen cultures and of the attempt of one individual, myself, to organize and interpret what I consider the more important matters stressed in these thirteen studies." - Preface, p. vii.

Contents: Preface, by Margaret Mead; Introduction, by Margaret Mead; The Arapesh of New Guinea, by Margaret Mead; The Eskimo of Greenland, by Jeannette Mirsky; The Ojibwa of Canada, by Ruth Landes; The Bachiga of East Africa, by May M. Edel; The Ifugao of the Philippine Islands, by I. Goldman; The Kwakiutl of Vancouver Island, by I. Goldman; The Manus of the Admiralty islands, by Margaret Mead; The Iroquois, by B. Quain; The Samoans, by Margaret Mead; The Zuni of New Mexico, by I. Goldman; The Bathonga of South Africa, by I. Goldman; The Dakota, by Jeannette Mirsky; The Maori of New Zealand, by B. Mishkin; Interpretive statement, by Margaret Mead.

20. Morgan, Lewis H. Ancient society; or, Researches in the lines of human progress from savagery through barbarism to civilization. 560pp. New York, Henry Holt and co., 1907. Libr. Cong. J321.M84 1907
First published 1877.

Part I, Growth of Intelligence through Inventions and Discoveries, has a chapter (II), The Arts of Subsistence, pp. 19-28, which traces the food quest through the various strata of civilization. Succeeding parts of the book deal with the growth of the idea of government from the Iroquois gens to Roman and other societies; the growth of the idea of the family; and the growth of the idea of property. In this last connection, land tenure is brought out.

21. Mumford, Lewis. The culture of cities. 586pp. New York, Harcourt, Brace and co. [1938] 277 M91C

Bibliography, pp. 497-552.

A study of the whole subject of city civilization, defining the city, and discussing how it has functioned in the Western World since the tenth century, the changes that have occurred in its physical and social make-up in the last century, the factors that have determined its size, extent and type of growth and cultural style, the political arrangement under which cities have existed in relation to other units, the relation between city and region, the steps needed to redefine and reconstruct the region, and the means for obtaining a new order of city life suited to our civilization.

Chapters 5 and 6, the first dealing with the history, the second with the politics, of regionalism, are stimulating presentations of a point of view of regional planning. Regions are marked rather by diversity and balance than by uniformity and identity.

22. Murdock, George Peter. Our primitive contemporaries. xxii, 614pp. New York, The Macmillan co., 1934. Libr. Cong. GN400.M8

Bibliography at end of chapters.

"There are here gathered together, within the compass of a single volume, brief descriptions of eighteen different primitive peoples representative of all the great regions and races of the world and of all the major types and levels of culture. Each account, though short, aims to cover with reasonable adequacy every important aspect of economic, political, and social life, with some reference also to the racial, geographic, and historical background...

"The book is frankly addressed to the general reader and the college student." - Introduction, pp. vii-viii.

The peoples discussed include (1) The Tasmanians; (2) The Aranda of Central Australia; (3) The Samoans; (4) The Semang of the Malay Peninsula; (5) The Todas of southern India; (6) The Kazaks of central Asia; (7) The Ainus of northern Japan; (8) The Polar Eskimos; (9) The Haidas of British Columbia; (10) The Crows of the Western plains; (11) The Iroquois of northern New York; (12) The Hopi of Arizona; (13) The Aztecs of Mexico; (14) The Incas of Peru; (15) The Witotos of northwestern Amazonia; (16) The Nama Hottentots of southwest Africa; (17) The Ganda of Uganda; (18) The Dahomeans of West Africa.

23. Pitt-Rivers, George Henry Lane-Fox. The clash of culture and the contact of races. An anthropological and psychological study of the laws of racial adaptability, with special reference to the depopulation of the Pacific and the government of subject races. 312pp. London, Routledge, 1927.

Not examined.

The writer's "general thesis is that the fall in the population on the Pacific is due to the interference by the white man with native customs, and especially sexual and marriage customs, inspired by the missionaries, to whom polygamy and any form of sexual license

is a deadly sin... As a final moral Capt. Pitt-Rivers practically suggests that the best condition for each race is to be found in its own beliefs, customs and ritual, and that for the white man to suppress native customs because he holds them to be beastly is to doom the native race to extinction." - Review by L. H. D. B. in *Man*, no. 153, p. 225, Dec. 1927.

24. Radcliffe-Brown, Alfred Reginald. The methods of ethnology and social anthropology. *So. African Jour. Sci.* 20(1): 124-147. Oct. 1923. Libr. Cong.

References, p. 147.

Address delivered July 13, 1923.

In this address, the writer deals with "the proper aims and methods to be followed in the study of the customs and institutions of uncivilized peoples."

25. Sapir, E. Culture, genuine and spurious. *Amer. Jour. Sociol.* 29(4): 401-429. Jan. 1924. 280.8 Am3

An effort to define the proper meaning of "culture." "We may accept culture as signifying the characteristic mold of a national civilization, while from the second conception of culture, that of a traditional type of individual refinement, we will borrow the notion of ideal form...a genuine culture is perfectly conceivable in any type or stage of civilization, in the mold of any national genius." - p. 409.

26. Sumner, William Graham. Folkways; a study of the sociological importance of usages, manners, customs, mores and morals. vii, 692pp. Boston, New York etc.] Ginn and co. [1911?] Libr. Cong. GT75.S8 1911

"Chapter I contains elaborate definitions and expositions of the folkways and the mores, with an analysis of their play in human society. Chapter II shows the bearing of the folkways on human interests and the way in which they act or are acted on. The thesis which is expounded in these two chapters is: that the folkways are habits of the individual and customs of the society which arise from efforts to satisfy needs; they are intertwined with goblinism and demonism and primitive notions of luck..., and so they win traditional authority..."

"When the analysis of the folkways has been concluded it is necessary that it should be justified by a series of illustrations, or by a setting forth of cases in which the operation of the mores is shown to be what is affirmed in the analysis."

The index should be consulted for scattered references to the food quest, food supply and foods, oasis cultivation, and uncultivated land.

27. Thurnwald, Richard. Economics in primitive communities. 314pp. [London] Published for the International institute of African languages and cultures by H. Milford, Oxford university press, 1932. Libr. Cong. GN489.T5

Bibliography, pp. 299-309.

Thurnwald's study of primitive economics is among the best works in that field, and should be of particular interest to those readers who are concerned with present-day problems of agriculture.

The three parts of the book are entitled "Conditions of Primitive Economics," "Types of Economic Life," and "Forms of Economic Activity."

28. Thurnwald, Richard. Die menschliche gesellschaft in ihren ethnosozialogischen grundlagen. 5v. Berlin und Leipzig, W. de Gruyter & co., 1931-1935. Libr. Cong. HM57.T4

Includes bibliography.

While this work is not a study of any single community, it is a careful and complete analysis of the various aspects of human society, with reference to specific peoples. Volume one discusses the different types of economy, such as those followed by the food gatherers, the growers of plants and animals, and the keepers of cattle and herds, and the people who live by these economies.

Volume three is on economic life and includes the methods followed in the food economy.

29. Tozzer, Alfred Marston. Social origins and social continuities....a course of lectures delivered before the Lowell institute, Boston, Massachusetts, February, 1924. 286pp. New York, The Macmillan co., 1925. Libr. Cong. HM107.T6

Bibliography, pp. 270-279.

"Anthropology is the study of man. It is obviously the 'proper study of mankind.' This book has not been written for the anthropologist, but for the layman who desires a knowledge of some of the elementary and fundamental principles and facts concerning the development of man in his relationships with his fellow-beings, and who cares to acquaint himself with the general points of view of American Anthropology.

"The content of these lectures...is intended to be a presentation of basic facts and hypothesis concerning human institutions." - Preface.

30. Tyler, Sir Edward Burnett. Primitive culture; researches into the development of mythology, philosophy, religion, language, art, and custom. Ed. 7, 2v. in 1 (502, 471pp.) New York, Brentano's [1924] Libr. Cong. GN400.T8 1924

"Culture or Civilization, taken in its wide ethnographic sense, is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society. The condition of culture among the various societies of mankind, in so far as it is capable of being investigated on general principles, is a subject apt for the study of laws of human thought and action. On the one hand, the uniformity which so largely pervades civilization may be ascribed, in great measure, to the uniform action of uniform causes: while on the other hand its various grades may be regarded as stages of development or

evolution, each the outcome of previous history, and about to do its proper part in shaping the history of the future. To the investigation of these two great principles in several departments of ethnography, with especial consideration of the civilization of the lower tribes as related to the civilization of the higher nations, the present volumes are devoted." - p. 1.

31. U. S. Dept. of agriculture. Culture and agriculture... A report of one of the sessions of the Conference on cultural anthropology sponsored by the Bureau of agricultural economics, in Washington, D. C., May 17-19, 1939. 31pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., 1939] 1.9 Ag84Cu

A later edition of this report was issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics as: Culture and agriculture. Cultural anthropology in relation to current agricultural problems. Prepared by Paul H. Johnstone. 14, vii pp., processed. [Washington, D. C., 1939] 1.941 R2C89

The session reported here "was considered as a general introductory statement by the cultural anthropologists of their point of view, and possible applicability of their discipline to the problems [of American agriculture]... The recommendations formulated by a special committee... follow the close of the dialogue."

32. Veblen, Thorstein. The theory of the leisure class; an economic study of institutions; with a foreword by Stuart Chase. xv, 404pp. New York, The Modern library [1934] (The Modern library of the world's best books) 280 V49

"It is the purpose of this inquiry to discuss the place and value of the leisure class as an economic factor in modern life, but it has been found impracticable to confine the discussion strictly within the limits so marked out. Some attention is perforce given to the origin and the line of derivation of the institution, as well as to features of social life that are not commonly classed as economic." - Author's preface, p. vii.

33. Wissler, Clark. Man and culture. xi, 365pp. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell co. [1938] (Crowell's social science series) 280 W76 1938
Bibliography at end of chapters.

"Fifteen years ago the following pages were offered as an attempt to formulate the culture concept as used in sociology and anthropology, the hope being that problems would be suggested, the solution of which might lead us toward an understanding of group life. We believed then and now that there is a recognizable phenomenon which has somewhat the same relation to social science that life has to biology...

"We recognize that a community's culture can be observed and described in terms of artifacts and patterns and that these in turn may be interpreted as expressions of human behavior. Culture is usually regarded as a non-organic phenomenon, behavior as biological... our point of view is that the effort of man to improve his lot and himself is the most distinctive aspect of human behavior, a diagnostic

character which sharply differentiates man from the other primates... The chief difference between cultural anthropology and the social sciences is, that the former observes non-literate communities; the latter deal with the literate, for the most part with communities in our own national group." - Preface to sixth printing, p. v.

34. Zimmerman, Carle Clark. The changing community. 661pp. New York and London, Harper & brothers [1938] [Harper's social science series] 280 Z62C

"In the present book, Professor Zimmerman has helped us to re-focus our attention on the small community. He supplies us with a series of case histories or detailed descriptions of specific communities in Asia, England, the Canadian prairie provinces, New England, the South and the Middle West. These realistic studies reveal the individuality of these towns and suggest the idea that local communities, like people, possess personalities that are an expression of both internal structure and of the surrounding and larger environment... Far from being a static and rigid structure, the local community is capable of change and exhibits in its life cycle of development, growth and decay, a phenomenon that the title of this book describes." - Editor's Introduction.

The writer himself points out (p. 156) that "The idea of community personality is also related to the so-called functional school of cultural sociology exemplified in Radcliffe-Brown's Andaman Islander study. [See item 164] In so far as one may judge, this view holds that life must be studied as an organic whole, the parts of which have no meaning in themselves." The place of agriculture is brought out in the various "case studies."

NORTH AMERICA

35. Bandelier, Ad. F. On the distribution and tenure of lands, and the customs with respect to inheritance, among the ancient Mexicans. Harvard Univ. Peabody Mus. Amer. Archaeol. and Ethnol. Ann. Rpt. 11: 385-448. Cambridge, 1878. Libr. Cong. E51.H338

"Out of the scanty remains thus left of certain features of aboriginal life in ancient Mexico, as well as out of the conflicting statements about that country's history, we have now attempted to reconstruct the conceptions of the Mexican aborigines about tenure of lands, as well as their manner of distribution."

36. Beaglehole, Ernest. Notes on Hopi economic life. Yale Univ. Pubs. in Anthropol., no. 15, 88pp. New Haven, Yale university press, 1937. Libr. Cong. GN2.Y3 no. 15

Bibliography, pp. 87-88.

"The following notes represent a study of certain aspects of the culture of the two Second Mesa Hopi villages of Mishongnovi and Shipavlovi." - Foreword.

Ownership and Control of Property, pp. 10-17, has a section on land ownership.

Agriculture, pp. 33-49, includes natural phenomena and weather lore, choice and preparation of land, planting and cultivation, harvesting, and ritual in agriculture.

Secondary Production Activities, pp. 49-59, describes hunting and herding, and the gathering of natural products.

Foods and Their Preparation, by Pearl Beaglehole, pp. 60-71.

37. Bennett, Wendell Clark, and Zingg, Robert M. The Tarahumara, an Indian tribe of northern Mexico. 412pp. Chicago, Ill., The University of Chicago press [1935] (The University of Chicago publications in anthropology. Ethnological series) Libr. Cong. E99.T3B46 Bibliography, pp. 397-401.

"The focal point of our study was the little Tarahumara village of Samachique in the high sierra... This center was chosen... as a typical community of most of the mountain-dwelling Tarahumaras who migrate to the warmer caves of the rivers during the winter."

Part I, by Robert M. Zingg, contains a chapter (III) on Agriculture and Food, pp. 26-47. This takes up cooperation in farming, corn as the basic crop, foods prepared from corn, beans, squash, and greens used as food, wheat in Tarahumara culture and foods prepared from it, cultivation of fruit trees, tobacco, and tesguino. Chapter II, pp. 9-25, describes the domestic animals in use.

38. Birket-Smith, Kaj. The Caribou Eskimos; material and social life and their cultural position. 2v. Copenhagen, Gyldendalske boghandel, Nordisk forlag, 1929. Libr. Cong. E99.E7B586

Report of the Fifth Thule Expedition 1921-24. The Danish Expedition to Arctic North America in Charge of Knud Rasmussen, v. 5.

Bibliography, pp. 383-416.

Volume one is descriptive and volume two analytical. Volume one has a chapter on economic life, i. e. hunting, fishing, food collecting, food, drink and tobacco.

39. Boas, Franz. The Central Eskimo. Smithsn. Inst. Bur. Amer. Ethnol. Rpt. (1884-85)6: 399-669. Washington, D. C., 1888. 500 Sm63 6th Authorities quoted, pp. 410-413.

This is an account of the culture of the various Eskimo tribes of Baffin Land, the western shore of Hudson Bay, Boothia Felix and Back River, and Smith Sound. A chapter, pp. 471-516, is given over to hunting and fishing.

40. Boas, Franz. Ethnology of the Kwakiutl; based on data collected by George Hunt. Smithsn. Inst. Bur. Amer. Ethnol. Ann. Rpt. (1913-1914) 35(2 pts.): 43-1481. Washington, D. C., 1921. 500 Sm63 35th

The first volume describes the hunting, fishing, food-gathering and food preservation of the Kwakiutl.

41. Conzemius, Eduard. Ethnographical survey of the Miskito and Sumu Indians of Honduras and Nicaragua. Smithsn. Inst. Bur. Amer. Ethnol. Bul. 106, 191pp. Washington, D. C., 1932. 500 Sm63B no. 106
Bibliography, pp. 173-178.

The writer describes the domestication of animals and birds, pp. 57-60; and agriculture, pp. 60-65. This latter outlines the method of preparing the plantation, the influence of cultivation upon the forest and the crops cultivated.

42. [Crow-wing, Hopi Indian] A Pueblo Indian Journal, 1920-1921; introduction and notes by Elsie Clews Parsons. Amer. Anthropol. Assoc. Mem., no. 32, 123pp. Menasha, Wis. [1925] Libr. Cong. GN2.A22 no. 32

The following remarks are made in the Introduction:

"It is not of his own family that Crow-wing keeps his Journal, rather of the town life. His record is comparable to a newspaper, a town or county chronicle of town or inter-town festivals and shows, games and sports...of weather and crop reports and weather comments which partake rather of an old-fashioned almanac...

"A very remarkable system of community cooperation in industry, farming, and ceremonial or religious life is described in this Journal."

43. Cushing, Frank Hamilton. Zuñi breadstuff. 673pp. New York (City), Museum of the American Indian, Heye foundation, 1920. (Indian Notes and Monographs, v. 8) 389 C95

"This series of articles on Zuñi Breadstuffs was first published in The Millstone of Indianapolis...in its issues, extending from volume IX, January, 1884, to volume X, August, 1885... Mr. Cushing's account of the subject is...replete with information respecting not only the food products of the Zuñi tribe...but of their methods of preparation, and the myths, ceremonies and daily customs pertaining thereto."

Corn is said to be so important to the Zuñi that "it plays an all-essential part, not only in his daily but also in his industrial, religious, and mythologic life, and even in the tales with which he amuses the children about the fireside in winter-time."

Farming laws and methods, and the raising of the corn are included.

44. Dollard, John. Caste and class in a southern town... Published for the Institute of human relations. 502pp. New Haven, Yale university press; London, H. Milford, Oxford university press [1933] (Publications of the Institute of human relations, Yale university) 280.OC2 D69

This is the study of a southern town, given the fictitious name of Southerntown, whose "object is to reveal the main structure of white-Negro adjustment...from the standpoint of emotional factors."

Ch. VI, Gains of the White Middle Class: Economic, pp. 98-133, analyzes the relation of the tenant farmer to the planter.

45. Dorsey, Rev. James Owen. Omaha sociology. Smithsn. Inst. Bur. Ethnol. Ann. Rpt. (1881-82)3: 205-370. Washington, D. C., 1884. 500 Sm63 3d Chapters VII and VIII, Industrial Occupations, contain a brief section, p. 302, on Cultivation of the Ground; and one on Food and Its Preparation, pp. 303-310.
The former passage brings out ceremonies connected with corn.
46. Fletcher, Alice C., and La Flesche, Francis. The Omaha tribe. Smithsn. Inst. Bur. Amer. Ethnol. Ann. Rpt. (1905-1906)27: 17-672. Washington, D. C., 1911. 500 Sm63 27th
Ch. VII, The Quest of Food, pp. 261-312, describes the ritual of the maize, the cultivation of maize, names of parts and preparations of maize, and hunting and fishing. Songs and ceremonies connected with these pursuits are given in great detail.
47. Forde, Cyril Daryll. Ethnography of the Yuma Indians. Calif. Univ. Pubs. in Amer. Archaeol. and Ethnol. 28(4): 83-278. Berkeley, 1931. Libr. Cong. E51.C15 v. 28, no.4
Bibliography, pp. 273-277.
The Yuma Indians at present "occupy a reservation on the west bank of the Colorado at the confluence of the Gila, immediately north of the International Boundary."
The chapter on Food Supply, pp. 107-120, describes their agriculture, grasses planted, land ownership, gathered seeds and fruits, tobacco, hunting, feasts, and fishing.
48. Forde, Cyril Daryll. Hopi agriculture and land ownership. Roy. Anthrop. Inst. Jour. 61: 357-405. July-Dec. 1931. Libr. Cong. GN2.A3 v. 61
"Hopi agriculture...presents a number of remarkable characters which serve to mitigate the severity of an arid environment. By careful adaptation to local conditions and by the use of ingenious but unelaborate devices all the characteristic plants of the American maize-squash complex are successfully cultivated on a considerable scale. Agriculture is not, as often in marginal regions, auxiliary to hunting and collecting, but basic in the economy.
"At the same time agricultural practice is deeply interpenetrated by the elaborate ritual and social organization. The shrine with its pahō feathers is carried into the field and skillful husbandry must be supported by individual and collective rites. Agricultural needs and anxieties are, on the other hand, dominant elements in the ceremonial cycle within the pueblos. Agricultural practice, while exhibiting the characteristic western pattern of male cultivation has also been strongly influenced by the matrilineal bias of Hopi society. The transfer of lands reveals a tendency for conflict or at least adjustment between rights deriving from the maternal clan and the desire of the individual male and female, to provide for children and relatives of whatever clan or sex." - Conclusion, p. 399.

49. Fort y Roldan, Nicolás. Cuba indígena. 200pp. Madrid, Imprenta de R. Moreno y R. Rojas, 1881. Libr. Cong. F1769.F73
In addition to chapters on the philology, physical geography and natural history, ethnology, and the native tribes of Cuba, there is one on social life, which includes something on the cultivation of the land, pp. 66-68.
50. Freuchen, Peter. Eskimo, translated by A. Paul Macerker-Branden and Elsa Branden. 504pp. New York, Horace Liveright [1931] Libr. Cong. PZ3.F895
This is not a scientific study, but it gives an accurate account of Eskimo life.
51. Gifford, Edward Winslow. The southeastern Yavapai. Calif. Univ. Pubs. in Amer. Archaeol. and Ethnol. 29(3): 177-252. Berkeley, 1932. Libr. Cong. E51.C15
Bibliography, p. 251.
Includes some material on food preparation, the wild plants used as food, and agriculture, which, it is said "was at a minimum... This dearth of agriculture was evidently due to lack of favorable localities for cultivation, to an abundance of wild products, to fear of attack by enemies, and to established cultural pattern (tradition)."
52. Goddard, Pliny Earle. Life and culture of the Hupa. Calif. Univ. Pubs. in Amer. Archaeol. and Ethnol. 1(1): 1-88. Berkeley, 1903. Libr. Cong. E51.C15 v. 1, no. 1
"The information contained in this paper was obtained mostly during a residence on the Hoopa Valley Reservation from March, 1897, to August, 1900." - Introduction, p. 3.
The chapter on food, pp. 21-32, describes the hunting and fishing activities and the vegetable food of the Hupa Indians.
53. Haeberlin, Herman Karl. The idea of fertilization in the culture of the Pueblo Indians. 55pp. Lancaster, Pa., April 1916. 446 H11
Thesis (Ph. D.) - Columbia University.
"Reprinted from the Memoirs of the Anthropological Association, Vol. III, No. 1, pp. 1-55, 1916."
References, pp. 52-55.
"The setting of the Pueblo culture, which is in no way equal to the sum of all its traits diffused from without implies a process of active assimilation of all diffused elements, which focuses the most heterogeneous phenomena in a definite and characteristic direction...
"The specific psychological characteristics of the Pueblo culture I have designated tentatively by the term of the 'idea of fertilization.' It must be insisted that this term possesses but the heuristic value of a catch-word. The idea of fertilization does not, of course, embrace the cultural setting of the Pueblo in its whole complexity any better than would the idea of healing the sick

exhaust that of the Navajo. For the present, however, I think the term is sufficiently expressive, not to characterize the Pueblo culture exhaustively, but to indicate its characteristic trend in contradistinction to that of other cultures. This characteristic trend I shall try to specify on the following pages."- p. 11.

54. Hall, S. Warren. Tangier island; a study of an isolated group. 122pp., Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania press; London, H. Milford, Oxford university press, 1939. 280.089 H14

Bibliography, pp. 115-117.

"The following investigation of the social organization of Tangier Island, Virginia, has been made to contribute one more record...of a distinct social unit to the growing, yet still meager, data already available. As a sociological and ethnological study in group life, this piece of research attempts to consider all the aspects relevant to the problem of a social unit of some eleven hundred people on Tangier Island, located in the middle of Chesapeake Bay, about six miles below the Maryland-Virginia Boundary."

In his Summary, the writer states:

"As we now review the field which we have surveyed in the preceding chapters, we shall understand that the purpose in mind was to describe and analyze processes, trends, and relationships...

"Economic change did not undermine or destroy the essential culture of this unit. The substitution of a crabbing and oystering economy for that of farming and oystering; and the change from sail boats to motorboats might have broken down their isolation and culture had they not defended it."

55. Heckewelder, John Gottlieb Ernestus. History, manners, and customs of the Indian nations who once inhabited Pennsylvania and the neighbouring states... New and rev. ed. With an introduction and notes by the Rev. William C. Reichel. Pa. Historical Soc. Mem. v. 12, 465pp. Philadelphia, 1876. Libr. Cong. F146.P36 v. 12

With reprint of original t.-p.: An account of the history, manners and customs of the Indian nations...Philadelphia, 1819.

56. Hill, W. W. The agricultural and hunting methods of the Navajo Indians. 194pp. New Haven, Published for the Dept. of anthropology, Yale university, Yale university press; London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford university press, 1938. (Yale university publications in anthropology, no. 18) 31.3 H552

Bibliography, pp. 191-193.

"The material here presented includes a description of the agricultural and hunting methods of the Navajo, historic documentation relating to these phases of Navajo life, and the involutions and local variations encountered. Other sections are concerned with the integration of ritual in the various activities of everyday life and with a comparison of Navajo agricultural and hunting methods with those of adjacent cultures." - Preface, p. 3.

57. Hoffman, Walter James. The Menomini Indians. Smithsn. Inst. Bur. Ethnol. Ann. Rpt. (1892-93)14: 3-328. Washington, D. C., 1896. 500 Sn63 14th
- "The Menomini Indians are located on a reservation in the north-eastern part of Wisconsin, and occupy almost the same territory in which they were found by Nicollet in 1634." - p. 12.
- Food, pp. 286-292, describes their use of maple sugar, wild rice, berries and snakeroot.
58. Holden, W. C., and others. Studies of the Yaqui Indians of Sonora, Mexico, by W. C. Holden, C. C. Seltzer, R. A. Studhalter, C. J. Wagner, and W. G. McMillan. Tex. Technol. Col. Bul. 12(1): 1-142. Jan. 1936. (Scientific series no. 2) 446 St9
- Yaqui Agriculture, by Richard Arthur Studhalter, pp. 114-125, includes the history of Yaqui agriculture, land ownership and clearing of land, some general agricultural practices, some individual crops, agricultural implements, and some agricultural superstitions.
59. Jenks, Albert Ernest. The wild rice gatherers of the upper lakes; a study in American primitive economics. Smithsn. Inst. Bur. Amer. Ethnol. Ann. Rpt. (1897-98)19(pt. 2): 1013-1137. Washington, D. C., 1900. 500 Sn63 19th, pt. 2
- "This study has helped to elucidate the culture position of the tribes which used wild rice by showing the motives for production, the effect on the Indian of such quantities of spontaneous vegetal food, the property-right in the rice beds, and the division of labor. It has given a detailed picture of aboriginal economic activity which is absolutely unique... It has thrown light upon the almost constant warfare between the Dakota and Ojibwa Indians for two hundred and fifty years. It has shed light also upon the fur trade in a territory unexcelled in the richness of its furs, yet almost inaccessible had it not been for the wild rice which furnished such nourishing and wholesome support to the traders and hunters." - Introduction, p. 1019.
60. Kelly, Isabel T. Ethnography of the Surprise Valley Paiute. Calif. Univ. Pubs. in Amer. Archaeol. and Ethnol. 31(3): 67-210. Berkeley, 1932. Libr. Cong. E51.C15
- Bibliography, pp. 207-209.
- The section on Economic Life, pp. 75-104, points out that the Paiute "were entirely dependent upon hunting and gathering and even proto-agriculture in the form of wild crop irrigation was unknown." Passages in this section describe the division of labor, hunting, animal foods, fishing, and vegetable foods and their preparation.
61. Kroeber, A. L. Ethnology of the Gros Ventre. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. Anthropol. Papers 1(4): 141-281. New York, Apr. 1908. Libr. Cong. GN2.A27
- This is one of a comparatively small number of complete accounts of Plains Indian culture.

The Gros Ventres were non-agricultural and subsisted largely on the buffalo. From the point of view of the relationship of people to their environment, the culture of this group is interesting.

62. Landa, Diego de. Yucatan before and after the conquest; with other related documents, maps and illustrations; translated with notes by William Gates. Maya Soc. Pub. 20, 162pp. Baltimore, 1937. Libr. Cong. Fl435.A3 no. 20

Diego de Landa was a Franciscan friar who went to Yucatán in 1549 and wrote this report after he was sent back to Spain in 1562. In the introduction to this translation it is said that "It is perhaps not too strong a statement to make, that ninety-nine percent of what we today know of the Mayas, we know as the result either of what Landa has told in the pages that follow, or have learned in the use and study of what he told."

Among the other phases of Mayan culture described by him, are their food and drink, of which maize is said to be their chief sustenance (p. 34), and their agriculture and growing of maize and other seeds (pp. 38-39).

63. Landes, Ruth. Ojibwa sociology. Columbia Univ. Contrib. to Anthropol. v. 29, 144pp. New York, Columbia university press, 1937. Libr. Cong. E51.C7 v. 29

Bibliography, p. 144.

Ch. V, Property, pp. 87-144, outlines the principles in use with respect to property and discusses the various categories of Ojibwa property from the view point of these principles. The categories include trapping grounds, agricultural land, berry patches, and rice fields.

64. [Left Handed, Navajo Indian] Son of Old Man Hat, a Navajo autobiography recorded by Walter Dyk, with an introduction by Edward Sapir. 378pp. New York, Harcourt, Brace and co. [1938] Libr. Cong. E90.L4L5

"Navajo culture, so clearly patterned as an ethnological artifact, is here in the mind of the narrator an electrically charged solution of meanings, and Dr. Dyk has been skillful in the transcript leaving out little that was essential, injecting nothing out of the spirit of romance or scientific curiosity." - Foreword, p. VIII.

The book gives a very good picture of Navajo life and culture.

65. Lovén, Sven. Origins of Tainan culture, West Indies. 696pp. Göteborg, Elanders boktryckeri aktiebolag, 1935. Libr. Cong. Fl619.2.T3L913

A revised second edition of "Über die Wurzeln der tainischen Kultur," Göteborg, 1924, with such alterations and additions as have been rendered necessary in recent years of later investigations. - Preface, p. III.

Ch. VI, Agriculture. Culture-plants, pp. 350-413. The writer takes up in this chapter the agricultural implements, crops grown, methods of cultivation, growing of manioc, sweet potatoes, maize, peanuts, beans, tobacco, coca, cotton, gardens and fruits, pineapple, rubber, and yuca dulce.

66. Lynd, Robert Staughton, and Lynd, Helen Merrell. Middletown; a study in contemporary American culture; foreword by Clark Wissler. 550pp. New York, Harcourt, Brace and co., 1930. 280.12 L98
"Published, January, 1929...seventh printing, Feb. 1930."
This volume, according to the Foreword "is...a pioneer attempt to deal with a sample American community after the manner of social anthropology... To study ourselves as through the eye of an outsider is the basic difficulty in social science, and may be insurmountable, but the authors of this volume have made a serious attempt, by approaching an American community as an anthropologist does a primitive tribe. It is in this that the contribution lies, an experiment not only in method, but in a new field, the social anthropology of contemporary life."
Brief reference is made to Middletown backyard gardens (p. 95, note). Ch. XII, pp. 153-178, is entitled: Food, Clothing, and Housework.
67. McGee, W. J. The Seri Indians. Smithsn. Inst. Bur. Amer. Ethnol. Ann. Rpt. (1895-96) 17(pt. 1): 1-128, 129*-344*. Washington, D. C., 1898. 500 Sm63 17th, pt. 1
"The Seri Indians are a distinctive tribe in habits, customs, and language, inhabiting Tiburon island in the Gulf of California and a limited adjacent area on the mainland of Sonora (Mexico)...
"The Seri subsist chiefly on turtles, fish, mollusks, waterfowl, and other food of the sea; they also take land game, and consume cactus fruits, mesquite beans, and a few other vegetal products of their sterile domain. Most of their food is eaten raw. They neither plant nor cultivate, and are without domestic animals, save dogs which are largely of coyote blood." - p. 9.
68. Matthews, Washington. The mountain chant: a Navajo ceremony. Smithsn. Inst. Bur. Amer. Ethnol. Ann. Rpt. (1883-84)5: 379-467. Washington, D. C., 1887. Libr. Cong. E51.U55 5th
This is a discussion of the ceremony of dsilyííje qaçàl or mountain chant practiced by the shamans, or medicine men, of the Navajo tribe, as well as the myth relating to its origin and the texts of the songs used. It is pointed out that "The purposes of the ceremony are various. Its ostensible reason for existence is to cure disease; but it is made the occasion for invoking the unseen powers in behalf of the people at large for various purposes, particularly for good crops and abundant rains."
69. Miner, Horace. St. Denis, a French-Canadian parish. 283pp. Chicago, The University of Chicago press [1939] (Chicago. University. Publications in anthropology. Ethnological series) 280.136 M66
Bibliography, pp. 275-277.
"The objectives of the study reported in this volume were three-fold: the ethnographic description of the old rural French-Canadian folk culture in its least-altered existent form, the analysis of the social structure of the society, and the consideration of the factors

responsible for cultural change in the direction of urbanization and anglicization. The first two aspects are basic to the adequate diagnosis of the third. The facts concerning the period, kind, and causes of social change in French Canada were determined through the examination of the history of the whole ethnic group and through the intensive analysis of the culture of a single parish, St. Denis de Kamouraska." - Preface.

Chapters dealing with, or including agriculture, are: The Society upon the Land, pp. 44-62; The Control of Nature, pp. 117-140; The Yearly Round, pp. 141-168.

70. Nelson, John Louw. Rhythm for rain. 271pp. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin co., 1937. Libr. Cong. PZ3.N3339

This is a fictional account of beliefs and customs of the Hopi Indians and is a fairly accurate account of this agricultural people. There is, however, very little actual technology in it.

71. Parker, Arthur C. Iroquois uses of maize and other food plants. N. Y. State Mus. Mus. Bul. 144, 119pp. Albany, 1910. (N. Y. Univ. Ed. Dept. Bul. 482. Nov. 1, 1910) 500 N48B no. 144

List of authorities quoted, pp. 110-113.

"The aim [of this study] is to present an ethnological study of the Iroquois uses of food plants. This it is hoped will have an economic and sociologic value.

"Maize played an important part in Iroquois culture and history. Its cultivation on the large scale to which they carried it necessitated permanent settlements, and it was, therefore, an influential factor in determining and fixing their special type of culture."

Includes customs of corn cultivation, ceremonial and legendary allusions to corn, corn cultivation terminology, and uses of the corn plant.

72. Parsons, Mrs. Elsie Worthington Clews. The pueblo of Jemez. 144pp. New Haven, Published for the Department of archaeology, Phillips academy, Andover, Massachusetts, by the Yale university press, 1925. Libr. Cong. E99.J4P2

Papers of the Southwestern Expedition, no. 3.

Bibliography, pp. 142-144.

"The accompanying report deals with Jemez, a Pueblo Indian community of about five hundred people, situated on the Jemez river in Sandoval County, New Mexico." - Foreword.

Economic Life, pp. 11-18, describes the agriculture and horticulture, domestication of animals, and hunting activities of the pueblo.

73. Powdermaker, Hortense. After freedom. A cultural study in the deep south. xx, 408pp. New York, The Viking press, 1939. 280.045 P87
Bibliographical references, pp. 377-380.

"This study was conceived as an experiment: to apply to a segment of contemporary American society the training and methods of a

cultural anthropologist and whatever perspective had been gained through field work in civilizations other than our own...

"This book is offered as a field or case study of one community (a community bearing the fictitious name of Cottonville in Mississippi), and makes no attempt to generalize for the South as a whole. The purpose was not to make a survey in terms of statistical units or of abstract institutions, but rather to study the living forces of a culture; their present functioning and their impact on the individuals who comprise the community." - pp. ix, xii-xiii.

"Throughout the study the emphasis is on the Negro. But while the historical perspective is taken into account, there is no discussion of African survivals, which form separate problems." - pp. x-xi.

Section 6, The Negro on the Plantation, pp. 75-110, contains the following statement: "The community, as we have seen, is agricultural. The small towns in the region are not urban centers, but part of the plantation system. The big towns and cities are the link between this system and the larger economy to which they contribute..."

"To speak of agriculture here means one thing: cotton. Cotton, however, means far more to the community than agriculture. It is because of cotton that the slaves were brought here, because of cotton that Negroes now outnumber the Whites two to one, because of cotton that the plantation system developed under slavery has been modified to continue 'after freedom.' Today, as under slavery, it furnishes the principal source of income. Now, as then, the methods of producing it condition the structure of the society and the environment of the individual."

74. Radin, Paul. The Winnebago tribe. Smithsn. Inst. Bur. Amer. Ethnol. Ann. Rpt. (1915-1916)37: 35-560. Washington, 1923. 500 Sm63 37th Fishing and Agriculture, pp. 114-120, includes a description of the foods eaten, preservation of food, and utilization and tenure of the fields.

75. Raper, Arthur F. Preface to peasantry; a tale of two Black Belt counties. 423pp. Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina press, 1936. 281.019 R13

This is a study of Macon and Greene counties, Georgia "to determine the meaning of the various New Deal activities to the population groups there," The entire third part of the book deals with Man-Land Relations, and contains chapters as follows: White Landownership, pp. 91-109; The Negro Becomes a Landowner, pp. 110-142; Farm Tenants and Wage Hands, pp. 143-156; and Landlord-Tenant Relations, pp. 157-180.

The introduction points out that "The Black Belt plantation economy, whether regnant or declining, prepares the land and the man for the emergence of a peasant rather than for the appearance of the traditional American farmer."

76. Rasmussen, Knud. The Netsilik Eskimos, social life and spiritual culture. 542pp. Copenhagen, Gyldendalske boghandel, Nordisk forlag, 1931. Libr. Cong. E99.E7.R194

Report of the Fifth Thule Expedition, 1921-24. The Danish Expedition to Arctic North America in Charge of Knud Rasmussen, v. 8, no. 1-2.

The first part has a chapter on the struggle for existence, pp. 131-133, and sections on hunting and fishing. The second part has a chapter on occupations and the hunting cycle.

77. Redfield, Robert, and Villa R, Alfonso. Chan Kom; a Maya village. Carnegie Inst. Washington. Pub. 448, 337pp. [Washington, D. C.] 1934. 446 R242

Bibliography of Maya ethnology, p. 380.

"This book is an account of the basic folk culture as it manifests itself in one particular village in eastern Yucatan. Though that village is composed of persons of Maya blood and speech, and in this sense justifies the sub-title of this report, their culture can not be called, strictly speaking, Indian, any more than it can be called Spanish. Many of the customs described in these pages could be as well or better reported from towns on the railroad or even from neighborhoods in the city. In Yucatan, culture elements of European derivation have penetrated to the uttermost forest hinterland, while Indian practices and ceremonies are carried on by people who dwell in the capital. Nevertheless, taken as a whole, the culture of the village is notably different from that of the city. It is the folk culture and the village community that concern us, while it is the differences from the town and the city that constitute the larger problem to which this first report is a contribution." - p. vii.

Ch. II, entitled Tools and Techniques, includes sections on Food and cookery, pp. 37-41; Handicrafts, p. 42; Agriculture, pp. 42-47; Cattle and poultry, p. 47; Bees and beekeeping, pp. 48-50.

Ch. IV, entitled Economics, includes sections on Quantity of maize production, pp. 51-52; The man-land ratio, pp. 52-54; Production and consumption groups, pp. 55-56; Consumption, a family budget, pp. 56-57; Wealth and its distribution, pp. 57-58; Trade, pp. 58-60; Money, pp. 60-61; Wages, p. 61; Personal property and inheritance, pp. 61-64; Land, pp. 64-67.

Ch. V, entitled The Division of Labor, includes sections on Co-operative labor and work exchange, pp. 77-78; Communal labor-fagina, pp. 78-80; Occupational division of time, pp. 80-81; The yearly round, pp. 81-86.

78. Redfield, Robert. Tepoztlán, a Mexican village; a study of folk life. 247pp. Chicago, Ill., The University of Chicago press, [1930] (Chicago. University. Publications in anthropology. Ethnological series) 446 R242T

Bibliography, pp. 235-239.

"Chapters II [The Material Culture] and IV [The Organization of the Village] have already appeared, in somewhat different form, in the American Anthropologist." - Preface.

Other chapters of especial interest are the following: III. The Organization of the Community; V. The Rhythms of the Social Life; VIII. The Division of Labor.

Farming is the principal occupation of the community.

79. Sanderson, Ezra Dwight. The rural community; the natural history of a sociological group. 723pp. Boston, New York [etc.] Ginn and co. [1932] 281.2 Sa52R

Bibliography, pp. 671-706.

"The object [of this book] has been to secure a knowledge of the forces and principles which influence the formation, persistence, and decline of various types of rural locality groups. Seemingly diverse and unrelated communities of different times and regions are compared and classed in a single type according to their common form of structure and function. Not unmindful of the dangers of such a comparative method, the writer has endeavored to give due weight to the history, culture, and environment of the peoples whose communities are under consideration."

Partial contents: I. The Rural Community as a Sociological Group; II. The Evolution of the Rural Locality Group; III. The Primitive Agricultural Village; IV. The Village Community: the Chinese Village; VI. The Village Community and the Land; XI. The Modern Agricultural Village; XII. The Modern Rural Community.

80. Schmieder, Oscar. The settlements of the Tzapotec and Mije Indians, state of Oaxaca, Mexico. Calif. Univ. Univ. Calif. Pubs. in Geog. v. 4, 184pp. Berkeley, 1930. Libr. Cong. G58.C3 v. 4

The culture areas taken up include the valley of Tlacolula, Mitla (a typical pueblo viejo), Tzapotec, and the mountains of the Mije Indians. Field patterns, types of tenure and the native economy are described.

81. Speck, Frank Gouldsmith. Naskapi, the savage hunters of the Labrador peninsula. 248pp. Norman, University of Oklahoma press, 1935. (The civilization of the American Indian). Libr. Cong. E99.N18S7

The following remarks are made in the Introduction to this study: "Though the Montagnais-Naskapi are found to be an exceptionally crude and simple people, they possess an essentially religious nature..."

"In general, we may imagine...that progress has stopped because their civilization was completed ages ago, and the urge toward further mastery of conditions of the country and development of its resources has ceased through their accomplishing a state of culture balance, to which bodies and mental dispositions have achieved an adjustment..."

"But in how far this condition is true of their religious life, I propose to show in this study."

82. Speck, Frank Gouldsmith. Penobscot man; the life history of a forest tribe in Maine. 325pp. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania press; London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford university press, 1940. Bur. Amer. Ethnol. Libr.

List of publications quoted, pp. 313-317.

This study descriptive of the culture "in historic times" of the Penobscot Indians takes up their material life, arts and techniques, and social life. Fishing, cultivation and gathering, and food and its preparation are taken up in three sections, pp. 82-105. It is pointed out, however, that "The Penobscot were near the northeastern limits of the area of extensive native agriculture. Even to this day, with substantial financial encouragement from the State, the Indians find it hard to reconcile themselves to husbandry, with the passion for the chase so strong in them. At the permanent settlements along the river, chiefly upon the larger islands, the desultory cultivation of a few native vegetables was carried on for immediate use and for preservation against the winter. Different families had their truck patches near their wigwams or in nearby clearings."

83. Spier, Leslie. Havasupai ethnography. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. Anthropol. Papers 29(3): 81-392. New York, 1938. Libr. Cong. GN2.A27 v. 29, pt. 3 (Also E99.H3S75)

Bibliography, pp. 381-392.

"The Havasupai are a small and obscure group of Yuman-speaking Indians living in the neighborhood of the Grand Canyon in North-central Arizona." - Preface, p. 83.

The agriculture of these people is discussed, pp. 101-105; wild food products, pp. 105-108; hunting, pp. 108-114; and preparation of food, pp. 114-117. The annual round of life is outlined, pp. 99-100.

84. Spier, Leslie. Yuman tribes of the Gila river. 433pp. Chicago, Ill., The University of Chicago press [1933] (University of Chicago publications in anthropology. Ethnological series) Libr. Cong. E99.Y95S7
Bibliography, pp. 423-425.

Ch. II, Basis of Subsistence, pp. 48-81, gives an account of the wild plant products utilized by these people; methods of cultivation and the ways in which certain crops such as corn, wheat, beans, black-eyed peas, pumpkins and squash, and watermelons were cared for; hunting procedure; fishing; and meals and domestic habits. Table II, p. 49, is a "Calendar of the Food Quest" showing the plants gathered and cultivated, and the type of hunting and fishing done month by month.

85. Stevenson, Matilda Coxé. The Zuñi Indians: their mythology, esoteric fraternities, and ceremonies. Smithsn. Inst. Bur. Amer. Ethnol. Ann. Rpt. (1901-1902) 23: 1-634. Washington, D. C., 1904.
500 Sn63 23d

The major part of the study is concerned with the mythology and ceremonies of the people in which agriculture figures largely. Agriculture and horticulture of the Zuñi are described, pp. 350-354.

86. Steward, Julian Haynes. Basin-plateau aboriginal sociopolitical groups. Smithsn. Inst. Bur. Amer. Ethnol. Bul. 120, 346pp. Washington, D. C., 1938. 500 Sm63B no. 120
Bibliography, pp. 317-330.
"The Basin-Plateau peoples were...simple hunters and gatherers with a sparse and scattered population, but data permitting either a description of their sociopolitical forms or an analysis of the factors producing them were not available. The present survey aimed to supply and interpret such data...
"The present problem is...partly to ascertain the effect of ecology upon the sociopolitical institutions...
"[It is] also to ascertain the role of purely social factors."
The first part of the book analyzes the human ecology in the Basin-Plateau, the second describes the sociopolitical groups, the third synthesizes and interprets the data, and the last suggests the broader implications of the study.
Plant Foods, pp. 14-33, lists the plants used, and the heading "subsistence activities" under the various sociopolitical groups shows the place of these activities, including agriculture, in the culture.
87. Swanton, John Reed. Aboriginal culture of the Southeast. Smithsn. Inst. Bur. Amer. Ethnol. Ann. Rpt. (1924/25) 42: 673-726. Washington, D. C., 1928. 500 Sm63 42d
This is a discussion of aboriginal culture in the Gulf area of the United States, with brief passages on the building of granaries (pp. 688-689), the crops grown and methods of cultivation (pp. 691-692), domestic animals (pp. 693-694), and ownership or control of land (p. 696). The evolution of southeastern culture is traced, pp. 724-726.
88. Swanton, John Reed. Social organization and social usages of the Indians of the Creek confederacy. Smithsn. Inst. Bur. Amer. Ethnol. Ann. Rpt. (1924/25) 42: 23-472. Washington, D. C., 1928. 500 Sm63 42d
Bibliography, pp. 471-472.
Property, pp. 334-338, describes the management of the large town fields and tenure of land outside the town area. Agriculture, pp. 443-444, discusses the customs in preparing, planting, cultivating and harvesting the common field, which was worked in addition to the small garden plots of individual families.
The diurnal and annual cycles are also taken up, pp. 398-405, and show the way social life, sports and agricultural labor fit into the time schedule.
89. Taylor, Paul Schuster. A Spanish-Mexican peasant community, Arandas in Jalisco, Mexico. Ibero-Americana, no. 4, 77pp. Berkeley, University of California press, 1933. 281.2 T212
A sociological study of a village where "there has been taking place a new contact of diverse cultures, the latest of a series of cultural contacts which began with, or even perhaps before, the Spanish conquest." - Introduction.
The social and economic structure of the village is described, and there is a brief section devoted to agriculture. However, more space is given over to emigration than to any other topic.

90. Thompson, John Eric. Mexico before Cortez; an account of the daily life, religion and ritual of the Aztecs and kindred peoples. 298pp. New York, London, C. Scribner's sons, 1933. Libr. Cong. FL219.T46
Selected bibliography, p. 291.
"Mexican" is used in this book "to describe the Aztecs, the Texcocans, and other tribes of the Valley of Mexico and adjacent regions who possessed the same general culture with minor local variations." - p. V.
Ch. III, Arts and Crafts, pp. 60-98, should be consulted for material on agriculture. This includes the place of agriculture in the Mexican economy, communal ownership of land, ceremonies at sowing time and harvest, the origin of maize, the principal agricultural products, and the use of cacao beans for currency.
91. Underhill, Ruth Murray. Social organization of the Papago Indians. 62pp. [New York] Columbia university press, 1937. Libr. Cong. E99.P25U53
Thesis (Ph. D.) - Columbia University.
Reprinted from Columbia University Contributions to Anthropology, volume XXX.
Bibliography, pp. 57-62.
This book deals primarily with the kinship system of the Papago Indians in Arizona and Mexico in its relation to other elements of the social structure. Appendix I is entitled "Papago Family Groups, Showing Land Use and Gift Relationships."
92. Weyer, Edward Moffat, jr. The Eskimos; their environment and folkways. 491pp. New Haven, Yale University press; London, H. Milford, Oxford university press, 1932. Libr. Cong. E99.E7W48
"Published on the Louis Stern Memorial fund."
"Approximately the first half of the manuscript was prepared as a dissertation for the degree of Doctor of philosophy at Yale University." - Preface.
Bibliography, pp. 467-483.
"This book is an endeavor to portray the life of the Eskimos as revealed through their customs and beliefs and to describe the environmental conditions under which they live." - Preface.
Among the chapters are the following: II. Survey of the Eskimo Habitat, pp. 11-45; III. Bodily Adjustments of Eskimos to Life-Conditions, pp. 47-63 (contains information on their diet); IV. Influence of Geographical Conditions on Mode of Life, pp. 65-78 (with sections on the food economy and hunting methods); VI. Animals, Plants, and Minerals Utilized by Eskimos, pp. 99-107; XX. Animism and the Food Quest, pp. 333-348.
93. Williams, James Mickel. An American town; a sociological study. 251pp. New York, Kempster, 1906. Libr. Cong. JS341.W62
Thesis (Ph. D.) - Columbia University.
Ch. XII, The Social Welfare: The Production and Distribution of Wealth, pp. 194-216, shows "the significance of the change from an economy of independence to the dependence involved in the more or less exclusive cultivation of hops."
"...hop raising, before 1875 the all-absorbing industry of the

town, not only introduced the Blankstownsmen to a world economy, but also shifted the relative importance of his productive activity from the tillage of the soil and the raising of the crop to the speculative selling of the crop in an extremely uncertain market."

94. Wilson, Gilbert Livingstone. Agriculture of the Hidatsa Indians; an Indian interpretation. Minn. Univ. Studies in the Social Sciences, no. 9, 129pp. Minneapolis, Nov. 1917. 31.1 W69

This book, according to the writer "is not...an account merely of Indian agriculture. It is an Indian woman's interpretation of economics; the thoughts she gave to her fields; the philosophy of her labors."

95. Wilson, Harold Fisher. The hill country of northern New England; its social and economic history; 1790-1930. 455pp. New York, Columbia university press, 1936. (Columbia university studies in the history of American agriculture...III) 277.004 W69

Bibliography, pp. 403-437.

The writer points out in his introduction that the "newer concept of history has gradually gained wider acceptance, and as a consequence the historian has come to occupy himself more and more with the whole life of the people... Instead of being content with surface currents and eddies of life, the social historian tries to get at the permanent and compelling forces - at the master tides, as it were.

"It is with this broader conception of history in mind that the present investigation into the life of the New England hill-country farmer and his family during the past sevenscore years has been undertaken...

"The particular region which the writer has singled out for study is the upland, interior area of New England, comprising most of the three northern states and especially Vermont and New Hampshire."

96. Wilson, Warren Hugh. Quaker Hill; a sociological study. 168pp. New York, 1907. Libr. Cong. F129.Q12W72

Thesis (Ph. D.) - Columbia University.

Quaker Hill is a community "in the hill country, sixty-two miles north of New York, and twenty-eight miles east of the Hudson River at Fishkill." This book is a "descriptive history...made up of three parts: First, the Quaker Community; second, the Transition; and third, the Mixed Community. The periods of time corresponding to these three are: The Period of the Quaker Community, 1730 to 1830; second, the Period of Transition, 1830 to 1880; and third, the Period of the Mixed Community, 1880 to 1905."

Ch. IV of Pt. I, Economic Activities of the Quaker Community, pp. 20-27, points out that "Every man was in some degree a farmer, in that each household cultivated the soil."

Ch. II of Pt. II, Economic Changes, pp. 69-78, indicates the change from mixed or diversified farming to the specialized farming of the mixed community.

Ch. II of Pt. III, The Economy of House and Field, pp. 98-111, states that "the practical arts of the community are agriculture, especially the cultivation of grass for hay, cooking, and general

housekeeping and the entertainment of paid guests, as 'boarders' in farmhouse and hotel," and that "Nearness to the soil has, under the influences of Quaker ethics and economic ambition, cultivated in this population a patient and steadfast industry, which expresses itself in the milk dairy, a form of farming by its nature requiring early hours and late, with all the day between filled by various duties." This milk industry is said, however, to be declining.

97. Wissler, Clark. The American Indian; an introduction to the anthropology of the New World. Ed. 2, xxi, 474pp. New York, London [etc.] Oxford university press, 1922. 446 W76

It is pointed out in the introduction that "no formal attempt has as yet been made to summarize or to present a general review of New World anthropology as a whole" and this handbook is written "to make up in some measure for this deficiency."

Ch. I, The Food Areas of the New World, pp. 1-27, divides the country into eight large food areas, three of which are inhabited by agricultural peoples; and Ch. II, Domestication of Animals and Methods of Transportation, pp. 28-41, deals with the animals that were domesticated for food as well as transportation.

98. Wissler, Clark. The relation of nature to man in aboriginal America. XX, 248pp. New York, London [etc.] Oxford university press, 1926. Libr. Cong. E77.W82

Bibliography, pp. 223-232.

"Lectures on the Distribution of American Indian Traits, Aboriginal Geography and Ecology, delivered under the Richard B. Westbrook Free Lectureship Foundation at the Wagner Free Institute of Science, Philadelphia."

"...our present concern is with the geography of...tribal units. What we see, spread out before us over the whole of the New World, are little village clusters of Red Men, their distributions underlying all the larger political units, whether federations or empires.

"Now, with this picture of aboriginal America before us, there is no difficulty in understanding the significance of diffusion, for we are to follow out the geographical spread of native Indian traits through these successive tribal units. In this way also we may acquire a truer view of the Indian problem, may come to understand the part geography has played in his evolution, and so come one step nearer an insight into the geographical basis to our own career in this land of the aboriginal Indian." - Introduction, pp. XIX-XX.

99. Woofter, Thomas Jackson, jr. Black yeomanry; life on St. Helena Island. x, 291pp. New York, Henry Holt and co. [1930] Libr. Cong. F277.B3W91

"The plot of this volume is the life and development of the St. Helena community, rather than the life of individuals..."

"Complete and logical description of those customs and conditions which have made the community what it is today has been the primary aim, with picturesqueness a secondary consideration..."

"In assembling this material practical questions often influenced

its arrangement. What are the effects of land ownership upon the Negro? To what extent and under what conditions does he show improvability in health, in family life and morals, in scientific methods of agriculture? What are the results of the practical type of education, pioneered by Hampton and Tuskegee? Of what value to the Negro community are such agencies as the Rosenwald schools, Supervising Teachers, Rural Nurses, Farm Demonstration Agents, Home Demonstration agents? Information of value in answering these questions is gathered by observing a Negro group isolated from other influences, but served by these constructive programs." - pp. v-vi.

Ch. VI, Breadwinning, pp. 114-131, and Ch. VII, Agriculture, pp. 132-157, are to be noted. The latter, "the chief method of breadwinning," is discussed at some length with some attention to the effect of the boll weevil and the economic depression upon it, "forcing a new method of culture and endangering land ownership"; historical aspects of agriculture; the importance of ownership of the land and the part it plays in keeping people on the Island; method of tilling the land; the main crops; primitive pasturage methods; and farmers' organizations.

SOUTH AMERICA

100. Barrett, Samuel Alfred. The Cayapa Indians of Ecuador. 2v. New York City, Museum of the American Indian, Heye foundation, 1925. (Indian notes and monographs, no. 40) Libr. Cong. F3722.1.C3B2

The author presents a descriptive account of the Cayapa Indians in northwestern Ecuador. In the section on material culture, there are passages on food and its preparation, pp. 72-78, and agriculture, pp. 79-111. This latter includes the types of plants cultivated, and some methods of cultivation. Agriculture is said to be the chief occupation of the Cayapa, for their main food supply comes from it as well as the materials used in certain of their textiles.

101. Cooper, John Montgomery. Analytical and critical bibliography of the tribes of Tierra del Fuego. Smithsn. Inst. Bur. Amer. Ethnol. Bul. 63, 233pp. Washington, D. C., 1917. 500 Sm63B no. 63

"The present paper is intended as a practical or working guide to the sources for Fuegian and Chonoan anthropology. With this end in view, the writer has endeavored, first, to gather together, analyze, and evaluate the extant written sources; secondly, to draw up lists of references covering the various phases of anthropology; and, thirdly, to sift the available material for all evidence that might help toward clearing up obscure or debated points.

"The work is divided into three parts: The Introduction, the Bibliography of Authors, and the Bibliography of Subjects."

Chonoan Culture, pp. 43-46, includes discussion of their "sporadic agriculture and herding" and the sources for this information.

Agriculture and Domestication, pp. 185-187.

102. Farabee, William Curtis. The central Arawaks. Pa. Univ. Univ. Mus. Anthrop. Pubs., v. 9, 288pp. Philadelphia, 1918. Libr. Cong. GN2.P5 Bibliography, pp. 287-288.
An ethnographical account of all the central Arawak tribes, which describes the cultures of the Wapiaianas at some length, and that of the other tribes very briefly. Pages 31-48 deal with agriculture, food and drink.
103. Gillin, John. The Barama river Caribs of British Guiana. Harvard Univ. Peabody Mus. Archaeol. and Ethnol. Papers, v. 14, no. 2, 274pp. Cambridge, Mass., 1936. Libr. Cong. E51.H337 v. 14, no. 2 Bibliography, pp. 271-274.
"The purpose of the ethnological portion of this paper is to present Carib culture as it was in the years 1932-1933 and to attempt to understand the fundamental workings of that culture." - Introduction, p. X.
The chapter "Sustenance", pp. 1-23, describes methods of hunting and fishing, agricultural practices and crops grown, and cooking methods.
104. Guevara, Tomás. Historia de la civilización de Araucanía. 7v. in 8. Santiago de Chile, 1898-1913. Libr. Cong. F3126.G93
V. 4, Psicología del Pueblo Araucano. The chapter, Medios de Existencia, pp. 73-95, contains material relating to agriculture, such as natural resources before the conquest, the influence of the Peruvian conquest on cultivation, maize, the predominance of vegetable and sea food, primitive tools, evolution of cultivation after the arrival of the Spaniards, agricultural terminology, and cooperative labor. Ch. VII, Régimen de Propiedad, pp. 173-192, describes the property régime, property before and after the Spanish conquest, and the advance of agriculture over pastoral work in modern times. Agricultural credit is mentioned in ch. XIX, p. 403.
V. 7, Las Últimas Familias i Costumbres Araucanas, has chapters on changes in the social and family structure, in arts and occupations and in beliefs, in which mention is made of agriculture.
This set is largely analytical, bringing out changes and developments, cause and effect. Other volumes of interest are v. 5, Folklore Araucano, and v. 6, Los Araucanos en la Independencia.
105. Herskovits, Melville J., and Herskovits, Mrs. Frances S. Rebel destiny; among the Bush Negroes of Dutch Guiana. 366pp. New York and London, Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill book co., inc., 1934. Libr. Cong. F2431.N3H36
The writers describe the Saramacca tribe of Dutch Guiana, but feel that it was "more important to stress the Bush Negro's attitudes toward his own civilization, and his own logic in explaining his customs, than to give a more conventional description of an integrated village or the tribal life of a primitive people."
Ch. VI, The Provision Ground, pp. 89-101, contains references to agriculture and the ritual connected with it.

106. Hewett, Edgar Lee. Ancient Andean life. 336pp. Indianapolis, New York, The Bobbs-Merrill co. [1939] Libr. Cong. F2229.H49

"With the Indian, agriculture is not simply industry. It is attended by dramatic rituals which, beginning with the planting season, are expressed in rain and growth ceremonies, in performances having to do with fertility and fructification. Rituals accompany the growth and maturation of the cultivated plants throughout to the end of the harvest season. The same may be said of hunting, in fact, of all activities having to do with the food quest." - p. 67.

Part II of the book, which takes up "The Andean World" is divided by periods, and discusses Andean life today, showing (p. 138) the small part that agriculture plays in modern Indian life, the epoch of the Incas, pre-Inca times, and Andean origins. In the section on pre-Inca times, the material is entirely archaeological.

107. Karsten, Rafael. The headhunters of western Amazonas; the life and culture of the Jibaro Indians of eastern Ecuador and Peru. 598pp. Helsingfors, 1935. (Societas Scientiarum Fennica. Commentationes humanarum litterarum. VII. 1.) Libr. Cong. F3722.1.I5K2

Ch. IV, Food, pp. 114-121.

Ch. V, Agriculture, pp. 122-142. It is pointed out that "The agricultural practices of the Jibaros and the Canelos Indians are founded on a special animistic view in regard to the plants which they cultivate. All trees and plants are animated by spirits... who affect their growth and the ripening of their fruit... This view which, of course is intimately connected with the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, forms a characteristic feature of the religion of the Jibaros." The attributing of a special sex to each kind of plant "also explains the division of labor which prevails among the Jibaros with regard to agriculture."

108. McBride, George McCutchen. The agrarian Indian communities of highland Bolivia. Amer. Geog. Soc. Res. Ser., no. 5, 27pp. New York etc. 1921. 500 Am35R no. 5

The writer brings out the importance of agriculture in Bolivia, the attachment of the people to the soil, organization of communities, modifications in the land system introduced by the Spaniards, the distribution of the surviving communities, and extent of community holdings.

109. Means, Philip Ainsworth. Ancient civilizations of the Andes. 586pp. New York, London, C. Scribner's sons, 1931. Libr. Cong. F2229.M49
Bibliography, pp. 543-573.

Ch. VIII, The Economic, Governmental, and Social Aspects of Incaic Civilization, pp. 284-357, includes references to the tenure of land which is said to be "the basis not only of the social structure but also of the economic structure of the Incaic state", ceremonial cultivation of the soil for the Sun, diet of the masses,

barter of foodstuffs, use of maize for money, and the colonization system.

Further reference is made to agriculture in the Highlands, pp. 20-21; and agriculture of the Mayas, pp. 36-37.

110. Moesbach, P. Ernesto Wilhelm de. Vida y costumbres de los indígenas araucanos en la segunda mitad del siglo XIX. 464pp. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Cervantes, 1930. Libr. Cong. F3126.M64

A report on the life and customs of the Araucanian natives in the second half of the nineteenth century, as presented in an autobiography of the native Pascual Coña. The text is given in parallel columns, the original language in which it was dictated on one side, and the Spanish translation on the other. Among the topics discussed are the foods of the natives, pp. 29-37; maize - its sowing, pay of the sowers, and development of the plant and its fruit, pp. 138-146; apples - their types and uses for them, pp. 146-161; harvesting and threshing of wheat, pp. 161-169.

111. Nordenskiöld, Erland. The ethnography of South America seen from Mojos in Bolivia. 254pp. [Göteborg, Elanders boktryckeri aktiebolag, 1924]. Libr. Cong. F2230.N82 v. 3

Translation by Dr. G. E. Fuhrken.

Bibliography, pp. 234-254.

The author states in his Introduction, that it is his intention "to analyse the material culture of the Indian tribes...in N. E. Bolivia and the adjoining areas of Peru and Brazil...and try to deduce something of their history by means of...[this] analysis."

Cultivation, pp. 34-43, includes a table showing the crops grown by the various tribes; Hunting Implements, pp. 44-85; Fishing, pp. 86-102; Utensils Used in Preparing and Consuming Food, pp. 126-142.

112. Stirling, Mathew William. Historical and ethnographical material on the Jivaro Indians. Smithsn. Inst. Bur. Amer. Ethnol. Bul. 117, 148pp. Washington, D. C., 1938. 500 Sm63B no. 117

Bibliography, pp. 131-138.

"The following account makes no pretense of being a complete description of the ethnology of the Jivaros. An effort has been made to present a maximum of factual material with as little theoretical speculation as possible. The author has tried to indicate the position of the Jivaros in the general aboriginal culture pattern of northwest South America... The method of approach has been primarily historical."

The Food Quest, pp. 103-108, includes a passage on crops and agricultural methods. The Jivaros are "truly agricultural people," and "maintenance of the gardens is almost solely the duty of the women."

EUROPE

113. Arbos, Philippe. La vie pastorale dans les Alpes françaises; étude de géographie humaine. 716pp. Paris, Librairie Armand Colin [1927] 33.17 Ar1

"Cet ouvrage fait partie de la Bibliothèque de l'Institut de Géographie alpine de l'Université de Grenoble."

Liste des cartes, documents, ouvrages et articles utilisés, pp. 671-698.

This is a study of pastoral life in the French Alps in which the author proposes (p. 25) to show that pastoral life there is inseparable from mountain life, to demonstrate the type of exploitation upon which it is based, the means of living it entails and the measure in which it influences habitat and commerce. The approach to the subject is in great part historical, discussing cattle raising in antiquity and during the Middle Ages, as well as at the present time. The entire book is an exposition of the man-land relationship.

114. Arensberg, Conrad M. The Irish countryman; an anthropological study. 216pp. London, Macmillan and co., ltd., 1937. 281.2 Ar3

This book represents the course of lectures given by the author at the Lowell Institute in Boston in March 1936. In the first of these, "The Interpretation of Custom", he explains the newer meaning of the term "social anthropology" which "deals...with...[man's] acts rather than his anatomy or physiognomy or the archaeological remains of his past cultures... [and is brought] next door to sociology." In the succeeding lectures he presents "certain of the factors of custom and belief in the countryside of the south and west of Ireland and...[analyses] them in terms of the purpose... [discussed in the first lecture]."

The chapters to be noted particularly are: Countrymen at Work, pp. 35-70, which takes up the questions of how they make their living, what work they do and its incentives and rewards, discussed from the economic point of view. The system of Irish agriculture is described and related to other aspects of the countryman's culture.

The Family and the Land, pp. 71-106. In this the author seeks an answer to the question of how the balance of human relationships is maintained and what it implies for the countryman, and finds that "the point around which the balance revolves is marriage", the importance of which in Ireland "is such as to make it the crucial point of rural social organization."

115. Borders, Karl. Village life under the Soviets. 191pp. New York, Vanguard press [1927] (Vanguard studies of Soviet Russia) Libr. Cong. HD715.B6

This is a very general work, but it includes chapters on land, the tractor and collective agriculture, and government education and aid in agriculture. The chapter on village trade has a section on the agricultural cooperative, and the Government's work in buying grain.

116. Bulmerincq, Ernst von. Die wirtschaftliche und soziale lage der landgemeinde Murenoise; ein beitrag zur kenntnis der agrarverhältnisse Livlands. 111pp. Leipzig, Verlag von Röder & Schunke, 1911. Libr. Cong. HD720.M8B85

Literaturangabe, p. 112.

This is a study of the economic and social life of the Murenoise district of Livonia. Aside, however, from the chapters on climate and population, it is entirely concerned with aspects of culture and problems connected with the land, and includes chapters on ownership and rent, debt, agriculture (crops grown, amount of cattle raised, etc.), agricultural workers, societies and clubs, the social life (which is said to be chiefly interesting for food and living conditions) and other social organization, including schools. The book contains numerous statistics.

117. Davies, Maud Frances. Life in an English village; an economic and historical survey of the parish of Corsley in Wiltshire. 319pp. London, Leipsic, T. Fisher Unwin, 1909. Libr. Cong. HC258.C8D2
Ch. IV, Industry and Agriculture, 1760-1837, pp. 40-55, contains a little on agriculture; and chapters X, pp. 105-130, and XI, pp. 131-137, describe the dairy farms, other types of farming, market gardeners, and houses and gardens in Corsley.

118. Fronius, Fr. Fr. Bilder aus dem sächsischen bauernleben in Siebenbürgen; ein beitrag zur deutschen culturgeschichte. 294pp. Wien, Verlag von Carl Graeser, 1879. Libr. Cong. DB730.5.F7

This is a series of ten so-called "pictures" of the life of the Saxon Siebenbürgen peasant, the seventh of which, pp. 122-143, describes his life at home and in the field, including farm operations for each of the four seasons.

119. Glotz, Gustave. Ancient Greece at work; an economic history of Greece from the Homeric period to the Roman conquest. 402pp. London, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & co., ltd.; New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1926. (The History of civilization) 277 G51

"Translated by M. R. Dobie" - verso of t.-p.

Bibliography, pp. 383-385.

The book is divided into four parts which take up the Homeric, the Archaic, the Athenian and the Hellenistic periods, respectively. The following chapters should be noted: Pt. I, Ch. IV, Stock-breeding and Agriculture, pp. 34-41; Pt. II, Ch. IV, Colonization, pp. 98-111; Pt. III, Ch. VIII, Landed Property and Agriculture, pp. 245-262 (describes the distribution of land, the rural population and the rural economy); Pt. IV, Ch. IV, Landed Property and Agriculture, pp. 341-348 (describes the land system in Macedonia, in Ptolemaic Egypt, and in the Seleucid Empire, the food problem, tenant farmers, and agrarian pauperism).

120. Graham, Henry Grey. The social life of Scotland in the eighteenth century. Ed. 4, 545pp. London, A. & C. Black, ltd., 1937. Libr. Cong. DA812.G7 1937

An historical study which is included here because of its two chapters on "The land and the people." Not much cultural description is given, but the relationship between people and the land they live on is clearly brought out.

121. Gras, Norman Scott Brien, and Gras, Ethel Culbert. The economic and social history of an English village. (Crawley, Hampshire) A. D. 909-1928. 730pp. Cambridge, Harvard university press, 1930. (Harvard economic studies, v. 34). Libr. Cong. DA690.C775G7

This study, chiefly a documentary one, with a general section at the beginning, is primarily on the agricultural aspects of the history of the village of Crawley. It includes such subjects as the field system, medieval tillage, animal husbandry, tenure, labor and wages, the new manorialism and the new agricultural technique and farm management, but has as well, material on such other phases of culture as the social classes, the church, population and well-being, parish and school, and medieval and modern occupations.

122. Gummere, Francis Barton. Germanic origins. A study in primitive culture. 490pp. New York, C. Scribner's sons, 1892. Libr. Cong. DD63.G9

"This volume aims to give an account of the founders of that race [English-speaking] while they still held their old home, their old faith, their old customs." - Preface, p. iii.

Ch. 2, pp. 30-57, Land and People, describes farming and herding.

123. Hertzog, A. Die bäuerlichen verhältnisse im Elsass durch schilderung dreier dörfer. 180pp. Strassburg, Verlag von Karl J. Trübner, 1886. (Abhandlungen aus dem Staatswissenschaftlichen zu Strassburg, heft 1). Libr. Cong. HD659.A7H5

Agrarian conditions in Alsace with specific reference to three villages: Ober-Spechbach, Geberschweier and Hüttenheim, are the subject of this volume. Although the type of question taken up varies with each village, in general it relates to type of land settlement, extent of agricultural holdings, labor and pay, profitability of tillage, cattle raising, indebtedness and credit. The fourth section of the book compares Alsace with the rest of Germany.

124. Hirt, Herman. Die Indogermanen, ihre verbreitung, ihre urheimat, und ihre kultur. 2v. Strassburg, Verlag von Karl J. Trübner, 1905-1907. Libr. Cong. GN539.H5

Volume one of this study on the Indo-Germanic group of people describes, in its second part, the culture of the Indo-Germans and other European stems. Chapter four of the first section of this part is on the economic structure of prehistoric Europe and the Indo-Germans and contains, pp. 251-259, a passage on land cultivation, cattle raising and household animals; chapter five, pp. 272-292, takes up the cultivated plants and domestic animals; chapter six, pp. 292-311, deals with foods and their preparation; and chapter seven, pp. 311-317, brings out the importance of the plant world for the people, and its influence upon their mode of living.

125. Hourwich, Isaac Aaronovich. The economics of the Russian village. 182pp. New York, 1892. Libr. Cong. HD715.H84
Thesis (Ph. D.) - Columbia University.
This book is an economic study and not an anthropological one. It has been included because it describes the agriculture of the Russian village at some length.
126. Kehrl, Konrad. Das dorf Schlalach (Kreis Zauch-Belzig), seine büdner und ihre landwirtschaftlichen verhältnisse. Staats- und Sozialwissenschaftliche Forschungen, heft 134, 154pp. Leipzig, Verlag von Duncker & Humblot, 1908. Libr. Cong. HB41.S7
Literatur für Teil I-III, pp. 151-154.
This book is chiefly concerned with the Büdner or cotters of the village of Schlalach in the Zauch-Belzig district and their agricultural economy, with a description of the village's agrarian aspects from its beginnings. The Büdner, who appeared in Schlalach towards the end of the 18th century, were those people who inhabited a house, or "Bude" with little or no land near it, and who therefore could not carry on an independent economy, but had to take other sources of living to help out. At present, however, we are to understand as Büdner in Schlalach, all holders of land and ground not belonging to the farmers (Bauern) and cottagers (Kossäten).
127. Linde, Hans. Preussischer landesausbau; ein beitrag zur geschichte der ländlichen gesellschaft in Süd-Ostpreussen am beispiel des dorfes Piassutten/kreis Ortelsburg. Archiv für Bevölkerungswissenschaft (Volkskunde) und Bevölkerungspolitik, Beiheft 7, 95pp. Leipzig, Verlag von S. Hirzel, 1939. 280.8 Ar23 Beiheft.7
Quellen-Verzeichnis, pp. 92-95.
"An analysis of the historical development of the rural culture of Southeast Prussia, based upon a special study of 18th, 19th, and 20th century life in a rural village... It is based upon analysis of secondary sources and first-hand contact with the village families, and depicts the structure of the village through the decades, emphasizing the influence of the great German land-use reforms and their relation to the thinking, daily life, and population fertility of the village." - U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Agr. Econ. Farm Population & Rural Life Activities 13(3): 15. July 15, 1939.
128. Lorentz, Friedrich, Fischer, Adam, and Lehr-Spławinski, Tadeusz. The Cassubian civilization...with a foreword by Bronisław Malinowski. 407pp. London, Faber and Faber, Ltd. [1935] Libr. Cong. DD491.P748L6
Bibliographies, pp. 173-184, 332-336, 396-397.
The book is composed of three papers, the first of which An Outline of Cassubian Civilization, by Friedrich Lorentz, pp. 1-184, has a section, pp. 18-23, on agriculture, including cultivation, stock-breeding and agricultural labor, and another, pp. 87-102, on the farmer's year.
The second paper is Cassubian and Polish Ethnography by Adam

Fischer, pp. 185-336, and gives a discussion, pp. 197-199, of the breeding of domestic animals, and agriculture, pp. 199-202. Ch. II has sections on home and farm customs, pp. 246-254, and the farmer's year, pp. 254-270.

The Cassubians inhabit the so-called "Danzig Corridor" and are the "Westernmost outpost of the northern Slavs."

129. Nasse, E. On the agricultural community of the Middle Ages, and inclosures of the sixteenth century in England; translated from the German of E. Nasse, by...H. A. Ouvry. 100pp. London, Macmillan & co., 1871. (The Cobden club) Libr. Cong. HD1289.G7N2

Although this book contains practically nothing on the social aspects of the community, it does have a great deal on land use and ownership. It is chiefly on central and eastern England, excluding Wales, the coast counties of the west of England and the northern and southern districts of the country. It is analytical in treatment.

130. Niessel, Henri Albert. Les Cosaques; étude historique, géographique, économique et militaire. 470pp. Paris [etc.] Henri Charles-Lavauzelle [1898] Libr. Cong. DK35.N5

Ch. VII, pp. 180-212, is on the economy of the Voïsko Cossacks, and discusses the land régime in the Cossack country (including collective ownership of the Voïsko, "stanitzas" collectively owned lands, and private land ownership), agriculture, (which is said to be today one of the chief occupations of the Cossacks), cattle raising, and fishing and hunting. Two groups of Cossack communities are distinguished: those of the Ukraine and those of the Don.

131. Peake, Harold John Edward, and Fleure, Herbert John. The corridors of time. 9v. New Haven, Yale university press; London, H. Milford, Oxford university press, 1927-1936. Libr. Cong. D21.P4

V. 1. Apes & men. 1927; v. 2. Hunters & artists. 1927; v. 3. Peasants & potters. 1927; v. 4. Priests and kings. 1927; v. 5. The steppe & the sown. 1928; v. 6. The way of the sea. 1929; v. 7. Merchant venturers in bronze. 1931; v. 8. The horse and the sword. 1933; v. 9. The law and the prophets. 1936.

This is an account of civilization from earliest times up to the rise of the lawgivers and prophets. Its purpose "is less to provide a popular account of prehistoric times to those wholly new to the subject, than to help the serious student, who is not a specialist, to obtain a general view of the sequence of events in those far off times." - Preface to v. 8.

V. 3, Peasants & Potters, describes the rise of agriculture and the new inventions which "gave men new links with the soil." (Preface, p. iii)

V. 5, The Steppe & The Sown, deals with the first of the large-scale raids upon grain-growers by the pastoral nomads "destroying as it did the Old Kingdom in Egypt, and bringing to an end by a more gradual process the rule of the city states of Sumer." - Preface, p. 2.

Throughout the volumes, much attention is given to the interaction of various factors and their effect upon culture and civilization.

132. Peake, Harold John Edward. The English village; the origin and decay of its community; an anthropological interpretation. 251pp. London, Benn brothers, ltd., 1922. 281.2 P31

Bibliography, pp. 237-245.

An historical study of the English village, which, although it has nothing on agricultural technique, does bring out to some extent, the man-land relationship. Chapters describe the village community in Britain, the Saxon village community, the mediaeval manor, the decay of the manor, and the first and second agrarian revolutions.

133. Rostovtzeff, Mikhail Ivanovich. The social and economic history of the Roman empire. 695pp. Oxford, Clarendon press, 1926. Libr. Cong. DG271.R6 Study Room Reference

Notes, pp. 489-631. (Most of this material is bibliographical).

In this book, the author treats "the social and economic life of the Roman Empire as a whole and...[traces] the main lines of its evolution." He also connects "the social and economic evolution of the Empire with its constitutional and administrative development...[and] with the home and foreign policy of the Emperors."

There are numerous references to agriculture, agricultural building, colonization, corn, imperial, large, and medium-sized estates, farmers, farms, food-stuffs, fruit, gardening, granaries, labour in agriculture, land, landowners, markets for agriculture, commerce and industry, olive culture, peasants, tenants, vine culture, vineyards, and wine, which may be found through the index.

134. Thomas, William Isaac, and Znaniecki, Florian. The Polish peasant in Europe and America. Ed. 2; 2v. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1927. Libr. Cong. DK411.T5 1927

The introduction in volume one contains a section dealing with the economic life of the Polish peasant and describes and analyzes land tenure, the attitude of the peasant toward the natural products of the farm and his relation to the land, pp. 156-205.

135. Toutain, Jules François. The economic life of the ancient world...with 6 maps. 361pp. London, K. Paul, Trench, Trubner & co., ltd.; New York, A. A. Knopf, 1930. (The history of civilization. [Pre-history and antiquity]). 277 T64

"Translated by M. R. Dobie."

Bibliography, pp. 331-335.

As its title indicates, this book is concerned only with economic life. This book was included because it was felt that its economic material could easily be supplemented by purely cultural and historical data, if the reader should wish to do so.

Greece, the western Mediterranean and the Roman Empire are covered by this work. Naturally, much space is given over to descriptions of agricultural methods and practices.

136. Vouga, Paul. La Tène; monographie de la station publiée au nom de la Commission des fouilles de la Tène. 168pp. Leipzig, Karl W. Hiersemann, 1923. Libr. Cong. GN780.S9V6

Bibliography, p. 6.

La Tène is used to designate the second iron age, or the last protohistoric period of Europe north of the Alps, which, however, the author divides into three periods: the first, from 500-300 B.C.; the second, from 300-100 B.C.; and the third from 100 B.C. to the beginning of the Christian era. The site of la Tène is at the eastern extremity of the Neuchâtel lake, between the bay of Pré-fargier on the west, the Epagnier forest on the north and east, and the Thièle canal on the south, about eight kilometres from the city of Neuchâtel.

This book is a study of the remains of this culture, and has a chapter (5, columns 73-88) on agriculture and related industries, as illustrated by these remains.

ASIA

137. Advani, Gopal. Étude sur la vie rurale dans le Sind (Inde). 90pp. [Montpellier, Imprimerie de la Charité (Pierre-Rouge)] 1926. 281.2 Ad9

Thèse - Montpellier.

Bibliography, pp. 85-88.

In addition to the physical geography of the Sind, its history, the races living there, and its social and religious organization, this study of its rural life includes rural economy, plants cultivated, cattle raising, textile industry, family life of the peasants, and suggestions for improving conditions there.

138. Batchelor, John. Aimu life and lore. Echoes of a departing race. 448pp. Tokyo, Kyobunkwan [1927?] Libr. Cong. DS832.B35

"The present habitat of the Aimu is the southern half of Saghalien and Hokkaidō. The largest numbers of them are to be found in Hidaka, Tokachi, and Ifurikoku. But place-names prove them to have once inhabited the whole of Japan."

Ch. XI, Women and Their Work, pp. 75-81, has a very brief passage on agriculture, and Ch. XIII, Sustenance, pp. 89-95, describes the food of the Aimu.

139. Bell, Sir Charles. The people of Tibet. 319pp. Oxford, Clarendon press, 1928. Libr. Cong. DS785.B36

Bibliography, pp. 305-306.

Contains a chapter, pp. 19-28, on shepherds and herdsmen, and three chapters, pp. 29-63, dealing with the life of the peasants, their crops and crop rotation, methods of cultivation, division of labor, and prayers for rain and for the crops.

140. Bogoraz, Vladimir Germanovich. The Chukchee, by Waldemar Bogoras. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. Men., v. 11, 733pp. Leiden, E. J. Brill, ltd.; New York, G. E. Stechert, 1904-1909. Libr. Cong. QH1.A43 v.11 Publications of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition, v. 8. Issued in three parts. Authorities quoted, pp. 3-9. Ch. IV, Reindeer Breeding, pp. 70-97; Ch. VIII, Food, pp. 193-208.
141. Buck, John Lossing. Land utilization in China. A study of 16,786 farms in 168 localities, and 38,256 farm families in twenty-two provinces in China, 1929-1933. 494pp. Chicago, Illinois, Agents in the United States, The University of Chicago press [1937] 282 B85L
"A Report in the International Research Series of the Institute of Pacific Relations; Published by the University of Nanking, Nanking; and issued under the auspices of the University of Nanking, The China Institute of Pacific Relations, the National Economic Council [and] the Central Bank of China."
References at end of most chapters.
Contents: [Pt.] I. Land, food and population: Ch. I. Chinese agriculture, by John Lossing Buck, pp. 1-22; Ch. II. Agricultural regions, by John Lossing Buck, pp. 23-91; [Pt.] II. Physical factors: Ch. III. Topography, by John Hanson-Lowe, pp. 92-100; Ch. IV. Climate, by B. Burgoyne Chapman, pp. 101-129; Ch. V. Soils, by James Thorp, pp. 130-161; Ch. VI. The land, by John Lossing Buck, pp. 162-203; [Pt.] III. Man's use of the land: Ch. VII. Crops, by John Lossing Buck, pp. 204-244; Ch. VIII. Livestock and fertility maintenance, by John Lossing Buck, pp. 245-266; Ch. IX. Size of farm business, by John Lossing Buck, pp. 267-288; Ch. X. Farm labor, by John Lossing Buck, pp. 289-310; [Pt.] IV. Marketing and prices: Ch. XI. Prices and taxation, by Ardron B. Lewis, pp. 311-347; Ch. XII. Marketing, by John Lossing Buck, pp. 348-357; [Pt.] V. Population: Ch. XIII. Population, by Frank W. Notestein and Chi-Ming Chiao, pp. 358-399; [Pt.] VI. Standard of living: Ch. XIV. Nutrition, by Leonard A. Maynard and Wen-Yuh Swen, pp. 400-436; Ch. XV. The standard of living, by H. Brian Low, pp. 437-472.
142. Childe, Vere Gordon. New light on the most ancient East; the oriental prelude to European prehistory. 326pp. London, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & co., ltd., 1934. Libr. Cong. DS11.C52
Authors, p. 316.
Ch. III; The Oldest Egyptian Farmers, pp. 49-84, discusses the cultures of Tasa, Fayum and Merinde, and those of the Badarians and Anratiens.
Further scattered references are made to agriculture. For these consult the index under subjects agriculture, barley, garden-culture, irrigation, sickles and wheat.
143. Cooper, Merian C. Grass; foreword by William Beebe; with sixty-four illustrations from photographs by Ernest Beaumont Schoedsack. 362pp. New York and London, G. P. Putnam's sons, The Knickerbocker press, 1925. Libr. Cong. DS269.B3C6

"This book is the story of the continuous struggle between the Baktyari of Persia and Nature for Grass" and describes their migration in search of it.

144. Credner, Wilhelm. Siam, das land der Tai; eine landeskunde auf grund einiger reisen und forschungen. 422pp. Stuttgart, J. Engelhorn's nachf., 1935. (Bibliothek l nderkundlicher handb cher). Libr. Cong. DS565.C92

This is a description of the country and people of Siam, based upon a trip made in the years 1927-29. Ch. V, Landschaft und Wirtschaft, pp. 200-329, is a very complete account of Siam's economy, including its agriculture. Rice cultivation, other crops such as oilseeds, wool, kapok, jute, palms, tobacco, coffee and tea, the cattle economy, and the plantation economy with particular reference to rubber plantations, are described. In connection with rice culture, the writer discusses the form of holdings, arrangement of the fields, size of holdings, tenure, and artificial irrigation.

145. Crooke, William. Natives of northern India. 270pp. London, Archibald Constable and co., ltd., 1907. (The native races of the British empire). Libr. Cong. DS430.C9

Bibliography, pp. 263-265.

Partial contents:

Ch. VI, The Agricultural, Commercial, and Industrial Castes of the Plains, pp. 106-125.

Ch. VII, The Village and Its Industries: the Criminal and Vagrant Tribes, pp. 126-149, includes a discussion of agriculture, which is said to be the most important industry. There is, however, according to the author, no clear line of distinction between agriculture and other industries, since "Each of the village craftsmen has a little plot, which he cultivates in his leisure hours, and which thus helps to support his family."

Ch. VIII, Home Life: the Occupations of Women, pp. 150-172, describes the Punjab village; the cattle; the three concentric rings or "circles of soil" in the village, each of which has a different economic value, and the crops grown within them; the year's farming work; the care of cattle; irrigation; rice-planting; and husking and grinding of grain.

146.  zaplicka, Marie Antoinette. Aboriginal Siberia, a study in social anthropology; with a preface by R. R. Marett. 374pp. Oxford, Clarendon press, 1914. Libr. Cong. GN635.S5C8

Bibliography, pp. 331-351.

This is a study analyzing the sociology and religion of the Siberian tribes.

147. Delaporte, Louis Joseph. Mesopotamia; the Babylonian and Assyrian civilization. 371pp. London, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & co., ltd.; New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1925. (The History of civilization). Libr. Cong. DS69.5.D5

Bibliography, pp. 361-365.

"Translated by V. Gordon Childe." - verso of title-page.

The book is divided into two parts, the first of which deals with the Babylonian, and the second with the Assyrian civilization. Each of these has a section on economic organization. The one for Babylonia describes land ownership, and cultivation of the land under the code of Hammurabi; and the one for Assyria, land tenure and ownership.

148. Dubois, Jean Antoine. Hindu manners, customs and ceremonies; translated from the author's later French ms. and edited with notes, corrections, and biography by Henry K. Beauchamp; with a prefatory note by the Right Hon. F. Max Müller and a portrait. Ed. 2, xxx, 730pp. Oxford, Clarendon press, 1899. Libr. Cong. DS421.D825

"As a trustworthy authority on the state of India from 1792 to 1823 the Abbé Dubois' work will always retain its value." - Prefatory note, p. viii.

Ch. VI, The Poverty of the Hindus, pp. 81-97, discusses economic conditions among the Hindus of different classes, whom the writer groups according to the value of the property owned and their agricultural status as laborers or farmers "on their own account." He analyzes the causes of poverty in India and says that "It is...a vain hope to suppose that we can really very much improve the condition of the Hindus, or raise their circumstances of life to the level prevailing in Europe."

149. Embree, John F. Suze Mura, a Japanese village. 354pp. Chicago, The University of Chicago press [1939] (Chicago. University. Publications in anthropology. Ethnological series) Libr. Cong. GN635.J2E5

This "is a study, based on direct observation, of the life of a Japanese village community. Its chief purpose is to provide material for that comparative study of the forms of human society that is known as social anthropology."

The book is an integrated social study of the village of Suze Mura, and contains chapters on the village organization, including agricultural products, tools and machines, the seasons, and forms of cooperation. Appendix I, Economic Base, gives agricultural statistics.

150. Fei, Hsiao-Tung. Peasant life in China. A field study of country life in the Yangtze valley; with a preface by Professor Bronislaw Malinowski. 300pp. London, George Routledge and sons, ltd. [1939] 281.184 F32

"This is a descriptive account of the system of consumption, production, distribution and exchange of wealth among Chinese peasants as observed in a village, Kaihsienkung, south of Lake Tai, in Eastern China. It aims at showing the relation of this economic system to a specific geographical setting and to the social structure of the community." - Introduction, p. 1.

The book contains chapters on occupational differentiation, in which agriculture is indicated as the basic operation; calendar of work; agriculture, including the lay-out of the farm, rice cultivation, science and magic, and organization of labor; land tenure; the silk industry; sheep raising and trade ventures; and agrarian problems in China.

151. Gorer, Geoffrey. Himalayan village, an account of the Lepchas of Sikkim; with an introduction by J. H. Hutton. 510pp. London, Michael Joseph, Ltd. [1938] Libr. Cong. DS432.L4G6 1938

The writer makes the following statement in his foreword: (p. 33): "I have attempted within a single volume to give an adequate description of Lepcha society and in particular of the village of Lingthom... The volume is divided into three books, each of which represents to some extent a different method of description; in Book One I have presented the material and formalised aspects of Lepcha society, in Book Two the mainly unformalised aspects of Lepcha life, and in Book Three the history of certain individuals. I have tried to make a total picture by presenting three viewpoints: the frame-work of the society, the impact of the culture on the people, and the individuals who are the product of that culture and society. I have employed... the various disciplines, anthropological and psychological, functional and Freudian, which seemed apposite to the aim I had in mind."

Ch. 3, Getting Food, pp. 83-111, is on the agricultural aspects of Lepchan society, and goes into considerable detail and analysis on the importance of food-getting, types of cultivation, ceremonies connected with agriculture, importance of animals for prestige and sacrifices, and ideas connected with animals, property and land ownership, and the possible history of Lepcha agriculture.

152. Grigson, Wilfred Vernon. The Maria Gonds of Bastar; with an introduction by J. H. Hutton. 350pp. London, New York [etc.] Humphrey Milford, Oxford university press, 1938. Libr. Cong. DS485.B38G6 Bibliography, pp. 337-338.

This is a study of the Gonds of Bastar in Central India, of which Part III is given over to Domestic Life and Economy. Ch. VII, Agriculture, pp. 125-150, contains the statement that "The whole life of the Maria is primarily directed towards the raising of food from the earth, either by cultivation, or by gathering the fruits of the forest, or by fishing, hunting or trapping. His agriculture... determines the sites of his villages, and regulates his relations with his wife. His festivals, it will be seen, are designed to ensure the benevolence of the earth and the ancestors and the clan-god towards the crops about to be sown, or to celebrate the first eating of each of the main crops, and the final harvest-home, in a spirit of communal thanksgiving. The human population to him is the crop of men that the Bhun or Earth raises for the clan, or for the Ruling Chief." Systems of cultivation, the cultivator's year, sowing, after sowing, harvest, the new-eating festivals of the Hill Marias, assessment and payment of land revenue, and methods of permanent cultivation are described.

153. Hitchcock, Romyn. The Ainos of Yezo, Japan. U. S. Natl. Mus. Ann. Rpt. 1890: 429-502. Washington, D. C., 1891. 500 Sm6Re 1890 Bibliography, pp. 501-502.

The writer gives an account of the culture of this very primitive tribe, who today are beyond the stone age "only because they have obtained knives from the Japanese." He describes their food and hunting and fishing, but says that "for vegetable food they depend partly upon the produce of small patches of ground, which they cultivate in a rather careless manner, and partly upon the natural products of the soil."

154. Jochelson, Vladimir Il'ich. The Koryak. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. Mem., v. 10, pts. 1-2, 842pp. Leiden, E. J. Brill, Ltd.; New York, G. E. Stechert, 1908. Libr. Cong. QH1.A43 v. 10, pts. 1-2 Publications of the Jesup North Pacific expedition, v. VI.

Volume II contains chapters on reindeer-breeding; dog breeding, hunting and war; and household utensils and food (includes their vegetable food).

"The material relating to the Koryak was gathered...among the Maritime Koryak along the bays of Penshina and Gishiga on the Sea of Okhotsk, and among the Reindeer Koryak of the peninsula of Taigonos, and throughout the interior of the Gishiga district." - Introduction, p. 1.

155. Kulp, Daniel Harrison. Country life in south China. The sociology of familism. Volume I. Phenix village, Kwantung, China. 367pp. New York City, Bureau of publications, Teachers college, Columbia university, 1925. 281.2 K95

This is a sociological study of Phenix Village, which includes a chapter (IV, Maintenance Practices, pp. 84-105) which describes farming as the basic industry of the region, the crops cultivated, and land values and ownership.

156. Lees, G. Robinson. Village life in Palestine; a description of the religion, home life, manners, customs, characteristics and superstitions of the peasants of the Holy Land, with reference to the Bible. New ed., rev. and enl., 236pp. London, New York [etc.] Longmans, Green, and co., 1905. Libr. Cong. DS112.L5

Chapters IV and V, The Land, and Shepherd Life, describe agricultural methods and land tenure, and the keeping of flocks.

157. Levshin, Aleksiei Irakliëvich. Description des hordes et des steppes des Kirghiz-Kazaks ou Kirghiz-Kaïssaks, par Alexis de Levchine, traduite du russe par Ferry de Pigny; revue et publiée par E. Charrière. 514pp. Paris, Imprimé par autorisation du roi à l'Imprimerie royale, 1840. Libr. Cong. DK861.K5L4

Part II contains ethnographic material on the Kirghiz-Kazaks with a chapter (XV, pp. 406-418) on their rural economy. This describes their domestic animals, agriculture, irrigation methods, and hunting and fishing.

158. Majumdar, Dhirsndra Nath. A tribe in transition; a study in culture pattern. 216pp. London, New York [etc.] Longmans, Green & co., ltd., 1937. Libr. Cong. GN635.I4M3

References, pp. 215-216.

This is a field study "of the culture pattern in the Chota Nagpur", and describes "how a particular tribe, within this area, viz., the Ho has preserved its pattern and how it has reacted to changes."

Ch. 7, Economic Life, pp. 35-52, discusses the different kinds of land, land tenure, the seasonal calendar with its agricultural basis, agricultural methods, distribution of produce, division of labor, and economic taboos.

159. Mann, Harold H. Land and labour in a Deccan village, by Harold H. Mann, in collaboration with D. L. Sahasrabudhe, N. V. Kanitkar, V. A. Tamhane and others. Bombay. Univ. Econ. Ser. no. 1, 184pp. London and Bombay, Humphrey Milford, Oxford university press, 1917. Libr. Cong. HD879.D4M3

"The primary object of the present study is...to...present a picture of the economic position of a village chiefly, if not entirely dependent on the rainfall, in the Western Deccan... In connection with Pimpla Soudagar we will therefore consider in order - I. The physical character, geology, and topography, soils, subsoils, water, and drainage of the village. II. The division of the land, and the holdings. III. The vegetation, crops and cultivation of the village. IV. The agricultural stock. V. The population of the village and the character and occupation of the people. VI. The general conclusions to be drawn from our study." - Introduction, pp. 5-6.

160. Mann, Harold H., and Kanitkar, N. V. Land and labour in a Deccan village. Study no. 2. 182pp. Bombay. Univ. Econ. Ser. no. 3. London, Bombay, etc., Humphrey Milford, Oxford university press, 1921. 282 M31

This is the second of two studies on land and labor in a Deccan village, the first of which gave a picture of life and conditions in a "dry" Deccan village. The present work is intended to remedy the defects criticized in the first study, namely that the village chosen (Pimpla Soudagar) "was not typical and did not represent the conditions in any large area in the Deccan.. It was...too near Poona, and had too many of its inhabitants working at non-agricultural occupations to be in any sense a type of what would be found further afield." The village of Jategaon Budruk, which is the basis of the present study, "though double the size of Pimpla Soudagar in point of area has a population not widely different. The proportion of irrigated area is of the same order. The class of land is not unlike. But it is twenty-five miles from Poona... and it has no local demand for labour for purposes not found in any rural area. It differs truly in another sense, in that it is in an area of smaller and more uncertain rainfall, and...this uncertainty is one of the chief features in the village life."

Chapter titles are: The Physical Features of the Village of Jategaon Budruk; The Land and Its Divisions; Vegetation, Crops and Cultivation of the Village; The Agricultural Stock of the Village; The People of the Village; The Value of the Village; and The Effect of Rise of Prices on Rural Prosperity.

161. Mills, James Philip. The Lhota Nagas; with an introduction and supplementary notes by J. H. Hutton. 255pp. London, Macmillan and co., ltd., 1922. Libr. Cong. DS432.N3M5

"The Lhota Nagas are a tribe numbering some twenty thousand souls which occupies a piece of territory that may be roughly described as the drainage area of the Middle and Lower Doyang and its tributaries, down to the point where it emerges into the plains."

In the part of the book given over to their domestic life, pp. 21-86, agriculture and the ceremonies connected with it, livestock, hunting, fishing and food are described. It is said that "The Lhota is above all an agriculturist. Rarely does his ambition extend beyond a bumper crop... Rice is the staple food of the tribe and is far and away the most important crop grown."

162. Moose, J. Robert. Village life in Korea. 242pp. Nashville, Tenn., Dallas, Tex., Publishing house of the M. E. Church, South; Smith & Lamar, agents, 1911. Libr. Cong. DS904.M7

The village farmer is dealt with in ch. XIII, pp. 127-136. Land tenure, rice cultivation, crops other than rice which are raised, cooperation on the farm and the farmer's day are discussed.

163. Musil, Alois. The manners and customs of the Rwala Bedouins; published under the patronage of the Czech Academy of sciences and arts and of Charles R. Crane. Amer. Geog. Soc. Oriental Explorations and Studies no. 6, 712pp. New York, 1928. Libr. Cong. DS219.B4M8

This book on the Rwala, who "are recognized by all their neighbors as the only true Bedouin tribe of northern Arabia", contains a chapter on food which describes the methods of procuring milk which is their main nourishment, their use of wheat and other grains, dates, and edible plants.

164. Radcliffe-Brown, Alfred Reginald. The Andaman Islanders. 510pp. Cambridge [Eng.] The University press, 1933. Libr. Cong. DS491.A5R3 1933

"First edition 1922; reprinted with additions 1933."

1922 edition by A. R. Brown.

The writer points out in his preface that: "The notion of function in ethnology rests on the conception of culture as an adaptive mechanism by which a certain number of human beings are enabled to live a social life as an ordered community in a given environment."

He distinguishes between the words "meaning" and "function," but indicates that in the two theoretical chapters (V. The Interpretation of Andamanese Customs and Beliefs: Ceremonial, and VI. The Interpretation of Andamanese Customs and Beliefs: Myths and Legends) the two types of discussion have been carried on together.

165. Rivers; William Halse Rivers. The Todas. 755pp. London, Macmillan & co., ltd., 1906. Libr. Cong. DS432.T6R6
Bibliography, pp. 731-733.

The following is quoted from the introduction: "The people whose manners and customs I am about to describe live on the undulating plateau of the Nilgiri Hills in Southern India..."

"The book deals almost exclusively with the religion and sociology of the people..."

"After a preliminary chapter sketching the general character and life of the people, I have...given a full description of the elaborate ceremonial which centers round the dairy; and on this follow the accounts of other ceremonies and sacred institutions and a general discussion of the religion of the people. I then turn to the social aspect of life, and consider kinship, marriage and the various factors upon which the social organization depends. Then after some chapters on diverse topics, I describe the relations of the Todas with other tribes of the Nilgiris, and in the final chapters discuss certain special problems, including the origin and affinities of the Toda people."

In his Preface, the writer states that the object of the book is "not merely a record of the customs and beliefs of a people, but also a demonstration of anthropological method." - p. v.

166. Roy, Sarat Chandra. The Oraons of Chōtā Nagpur: their history, economic life, and social organization; with numerous illustrations and a map and an introduction by A. C. Haddon. 491pp. Ranchi [The Author] 1915. Libr. Cong. DS485.C6R6

Ch. IV, Village Organization & Economic Life, pp. 105-209, describes the village, village lands and landholding, agricultural practice, religious and magical observances in agriculture, hunting, fishing, and bird-catching. Appendix I gives "Some Agricultural Customs among the Oraons," which are ceremonies held in connection with growing the crops.

167. Seligmann, C. G., and Seligmann, Brenda Z. The Veddās; with a chapter by C. S. Myers; and an appendix by A. Mendis Gunasekara. 463pp. Cambridge, University press, 1911. (Cambridge archaeological and ethnological series). Libr. Cong. DS489.2.S4

The chapters on family life, property and inheritance, religion, and arts and crafts, should be consulted for scattered references to agriculture, apiculture, land tenure, and food.

168. Shirokogoroff, Sergiēi Mikhaïlovich. Social organization of the Northern Tungus; with introductory chapters concerning geographical distribution and history of these groups. 427pp. Shanghai, China, The Commercial press, ltd., 1929. Libr. Cong. GN635.C5S6

List of works mentioned in this study, pp. 395-401.

"The area occupied by the Tungus groups, treated in the present study, covers Transbaikalia, part of the Amur and the Maritime Government, a part of Mongolia, namely Hulun Buir, and Heilungkaing Province in Manchuria."

Ch. I, Primary Milieu and Tungus Adaptation, pp. 13-49, includes the economic activities of the Tungus, hunting, reindeer breeding, breeding of other domesticated animals and other forms of economic activity, and adaptation of the Tungus to animal environment.

169. Wiser, William Henricks. The Hindu Jajmani system; a socio-economic system interrelating members of a Hindu community in services. 191pp. Lucknow, U. P., India, Lucknow publishing house, 1936. Libr. Cong. DS421.W74

"A social organization, such as the Hindu caste system, which gives each occupational group a fixed standing within the community, must of necessity have certain patterns of behaviour which enable each caste to maintain its own status and satisfactorily engage in relationships with others. Among these behaviour patterns are marriage, social intercourse in matters of eating, drinking and smoking, conventions of untouchability and unapproachability, and service interrelationships with which we are concerned in this study. We find therefore that in the service interrelationships, except where social disabilities arise...each caste renders service... to each of the other castes...

"It is impossible to have an adequate understanding of the system without studying the interrelationships that have been established among the different groups in the intricacies of their community life. These group relationships will be analyzed in the first section by a description of the functional responsibilities of each caste; in the second section by a description of the means of realization and the means of maintenance of the compensations and rights of the castes; and in the third section by a description of the disintegrating factors in the caste interrelationships. We will then be in a position to evaluate the system." - Introduction.

The system as found in a North India village is studied.

170. Woolley, Charles Leonard. The Sumerians. 198pp. Oxford, Clarendon press [1929] Libr. Cong. DS72.W6

This is a brief, though complete account, of Sumerian culture, including, pp. 112-115, agriculture, plants cultivated, land tenure and transfer, and the foods utilized.

171. Zimmerman, Carle C. Siam; rural economic survey, 1930-31. 321pp. [Bangkok, The Bangkok times press, ltd., 1931] 281.186 Z6 1930-31

"The first purpose of the study is to show the relationship of rural life in Siam to national security and development and vice versa...

"A last characteristic of this study is that it is not limited to purely economic phenomena... [It] is an economic study, because all factors are considered in the light of their influence upon the economic and social development of the Kingdom of Siam. One of the classical factors in production is labor - the human factor. One of the influences affecting the efficiency of labor is the health of the laborer, his diet, his moral conditions, his oppor-

tunities. Further the relations between population and economic resources are some of the most important long-time factors affecting the economic productivity and the national well-being of a people. If considerations of crime in any particular district are such that a peasant must keep his cattle at home, rather than send them to graze in the swamp or the jungle a few kilometres from home, the efficiency of the cattle and the economic productivity of that particular farm is reduced... The study will try also to show the relationship of the economic factors to some of these other conditions." - pp. 1, 6.

Includes chapters on the families and their agriculture, internal marketing of agricultural products, agricultural credit, food and diet, etc.

AFRICA

172. Anat, Charles. Le M'zab et les M'zabites. 306pp. Paris, Challamel et cie., 1888. 127 Am1

This book is a many-sided survey of M'zab in northern Africa and its people, who are known as the Mzabites, Mozabites, or Beni-Mzab and who occupy a confederacy of Berber states in a region of the Algerian Sahara. Ch. V, Economie, deals in part in section I^{er}, pp. 125-138, with their food; and in section VII, pp. 215-224, with agriculture. The chief crop is the palm tree, but in its shade, the Mzabites grow two crops a year, one, cereals, and the other, vegetables.

173. Blackman, Winifred S. The Fellāhīn of upper Egypt; their religious, social and industrial life to-day with special reference to survivals from ancient times; with a foreword by R. R. Marett. 330pp. London, Bombay [etc.] George G. Harrap & co., ltd. [1927] Libr. Cong. DT70.36

The author's aim is "to describe the life of the modern inhabitants of the Nile Valley" and present "a readable and, at the same time, true description of the peasants of Egypt." She has (p. 11) "purposely suppressed the names of people and villages in nearly every instance as...[she did] not think it would be desirable or fair...to publish them in a semi-popular book of this kind."

Ch. X, Agriculture and Harvest Rites, pp. 169-182.

174. Brown, G. Gordon, and Hutt, A. McD. Bruce. Anthropology in action; an experiment in the Iringa district of the Iringa province, Tanganyika territory; with an introduction by P. E. Mitchell. xviii, 272pp. London, Published for the International institute of African languages & cultures by the Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1935. Libr. Cong. DT449.I7B7

"This monograph is the outcome of an experiment made by the authors in an attempt to discover to what extent anthropological knowledge can be made applicable to the problems surrounding the administration of an African tribe. The experiment was carried

out over a period of one year, amongst the Hehe tribe (one of the Bantu tribes), who inhabit the District of Iringa, in the Iringa Province of the Tanganyika Territory." - Preface, p. v.

Ch. II, The Hehe Tribe, contains sections describing in detail the system of land tenure and economics. The latter deals with agricultural methods, pp. 134-145.

175. Colle. Les Baluba (Congo belge) par le r.p. Colle, avec une préface de Cyr. van Overbergh. Collections de Monographies Ethnographiques, no. 10-11, 2v. Bruxelles, Albert de Wit; Institut international de bibliographie, 1913. Libr. Cong. GN643.C6

At head of title: Sociologie descriptive.

Sources are quoted for the agriculture and livestock raising of the Baluba of the Belgian Congo, pt. 1, pp. 205-217, and for property rights and ownership, pt. 2, pp. 757-787.

176. Coon, Carleton Stevens. Tribes of the Rif. Harvard Univ. Peabody Mus. Harvard African Studies, v. 9, 417pp. Cambridge, Mass., 1931. Libr. Cong. DT1.H3

Bibliography, pp. 413-417.

Ch. IV, Material Culture, pp. 37-63, has a rather detailed description of Riffian agriculture and the gathering of wild plants, pp. 43-56. Agriculture is said to be the most important trait in the life and culture of the Rifs. Among the phases discussed are the collecting and gathering of wild products, the cultivation of fruit and nut trees and vineyards, garden plants and care of gardens, cultivation of grains and leguminous plants, the calendric cycle of agricultural events, tools and machinery employed in agriculture, and communism in agriculture. Food preparation and eating are taken up in the same chapter, pp. 56-63.

177. Culwick, Arthur Theodore, and Culwick, G. M. Ubena of the Rivers; with a chapter by Mtema Towegale Kiwanga, and an introduction by Dr. L. H. Dudley Buxton. 444pp. London, G. Allen & Unwin, Ltd. 1935. Libr. Cong. DT443.C8

Partial contents: Ch. XI. Rights over Land, pp. 222-243. In this the author points out the paramount importance of agriculture to the people of Ubena, and discusses in detail the crops grown, the size of the fields, and land rights and their transfer; Ch. XII. The Production and Distribution of Wealth. 1. The Agricultural year, pp. 244-259; Ch. XIII. The Production and Distribution of Wealth. 2. Property and Mutual Service, pp. 260-280. (This brings out the property rights chiefly for crops and canoes, and inheritance); Ch. XIV. The Production and Distribution of Wealth. 3. Economic Standards, pp. 281-298.

178. Dornan, S. S. Pygmies & Bushmen of the Kalahari; an account of the hunting tribes inhabiting the great arid plateau of the Kalahari desert, their precarious manner of living, their habits, customs & beliefs, with some references to Bushman art, both early & of

recent date, & to the neighbouring African tribes. 318pp. London, Seeley, Service & co., ltd., 1925. Libr. Cong. DT995.K2D6

A descriptive account of the various aspects of Bushmen and Pygmies of the Kalahari Desert, including Chapters XII, Foods and Feeding, pp. 114-123; and XXVIII, Clothing, Houses, Occupation, pp. 252-260. The latter describes the agriculture of the Bechuanas and their livestock, pp. 255-257.

179. Driberg, Jack Herbert. The Lango, a Nilotic tribe of Uganda; with a foreword by Sir Robert Thorne Coryndon. 468pp. London, T. Fisher Unwin, ltd. [1923] Libr. Cong. GN659.D7

Bibliography, p. 19.

Ch. IV, Mode of Life, pp. 71-137, includes descriptive material on livestock (pp. 90-96), agriculture (pp. 96-101), and food (pp. 101-106). Among the phases of agriculture discussed are the semi-communal method of cultivation, the crops planted and seasons of planting, and exports.

180. Ellis, George W. Negro culture in West Africa. A social study of the Negro group of Vai-speaking people with its own invented alphabet and written language shown in two charts and six engravings of Vai script, twenty-six illustrations of their arts and life, fifty folklore stories, one hundred and fourteen proverbs and one map; introduction by Frederick Starr. 290pp. New York, The Neale publishing co., 1914. Libr. Cong. DT630.5.V2.E6

The importance of agriculture and cultivated products are brought out briefly, pp. 40-41.

181. Frobenius, Leo. Erlebte erdteile, ergebnisse eines deutschen forsch-erlebene. 7v. Frankfurt am Main, Frankfurter societätsdruckerei, g.m.b.h., abteilung buchverlag, 1925-1929. Libr. Cong. GN6.F8

Contents: Bd. I. Ausfahrt von der Völkerkunde zum Kulturproblem. 1925; Bd. II. Erschlossene Räume das Problem Ozeanien. 1925; Bd. III. Vom Schreibtisch zum Äquator, Planmässige durch Wanderung Afrikas. 1925; Bd. IV. Paideuma. 3 aufl. 1928; Bd. V. Das sterbende Afrika, die Seele eines Erdteils. 1928; Bd. VI. Monumenta africana. 1929; Bd. VII. Monumenta terrarum. 2 aufl. 1929.

This analysis of African cultures contains in volume V a section Die Freude which includes a subsection (pp. 187-190) entitled: Der Bauer. In this the statement is made that the knowledge of Africa reaches its fullest expression in farming. Farming determines the destiny of the continent, and not only the crafts, the art and the social structure, but even the joy, are peasant.

Volume VI, part IV, contains a chapter on animals and plants, pointing out that the foundations of the Hamitic culture pattern are as clearly shown in the part that animals play in the culture as the Ethiopian pattern is shown in the part that plants play. The Hamitic peoples are predominantly hunters and herders; the Ethiopians, farmers.

182. Goodfellow, D. M. Principles of economic sociology; the economics of primitive life as illustrated from the Bantu peoples of South and East Africa. xx, 289pp. London, G. Routledge & sons, ltd, [1939] 280.193 G61

References and further reading, at end of some sections.

"The principles of economics have been developed on the basis of Western life. Nothing is more important than to show whether they extend their validity to the more primitive cultures...

"This book attempts something more. Co-operation between the various social sciences appears, to the author, to be a matter of extreme urgency...

"At the present stage of social science, the author is well aware, it is difficult to enunciate economic principles in a way acceptable or even intelligible to many expert sociologists, social anthropologists and social psychologists. It is equally difficult to bring the principles and discoveries of these latter specialists into effective relationship with economic theory. It is scarcely to be hoped that this book, will, in itself, establish such a relationship. But a beginning must be made." - Introduction, pp. xix-xx.

Ch. XI, A Survey of Economic Units, pp. 168-209, takes up each of the following peoples in turn: The Transkei peoples, the Bonvana, The Pondo, the Zulus, the Thonga, and the Ubena.

183. Grandidier, Alfred. Histoire, physique, naturelle et politique de Madagascar, publ. par Alfred Grandidier... 28v. in 54. Paris, Imprimerie nationale, 1875-1928. Libr. Cong. QH195.M2G7

Volume IV (Ethnographie de Madagascar, by Guillaume Grandidier), tome 4 of this series, has a lengthy chapter, pp. 1-160, on agriculture, forestry and livestock raising, which discusses the agricultural value of the lands in Madagascar, land tenure, agricultural workers and instruments, types of cultivation for food, market gardening, edible trees and plants, cultivation of industrial plants, forests and vegetable products utilized spontaneously, and domestic animals.

This volume also has an appendix giving references to material on the agriculture of Madagascar, pp. 489-490, 492.

184. Hailey, Lord. An African survey; a study of problems arising in Africa south of the Sahara... issued by the Committee of the African research survey under the auspices of the Royal Institute of international affairs. xxviii, 1837pp. London, New York [etc.] Oxford university press, 1938. 280.19 H12

Bibliography [of "some of the principal contributions to the study of social anthropology in Africa"], pp. 59-67.

Bibliographical footnotes.

Institutions for Teaching and Research, pp. 51-56.

It is pointed out that "the Survey has in some respects exceeded the scope of the suggestion made in General Smuts's lecture of 1929, to which it owes its origin. In the form which it has now taken,

it is not limited to a discussion of the state of our knowledge regarding the problems which are involved in the development of Africa; it attempts also to describe the physical and social background out of which these problems have arisen, and to analyse the factors which, so far as can now be seen, must determine their solution." - p. xxi.

This very comprehensive study contains chapters (XII, pp. 712-878) on The State and the Land which compares the colonial land policies and discusses native land tenure; and (XIII, pp. 879-983) on Agriculture, which takes up the methods of native agriculture, cattle-owning tribes, the recent development of native agriculture, game as a food supply, agricultural production by natives and Europeans, animal husbandry, agricultural research, the improvement of native agriculture and of animal husbandry. Ch. XXV. Summary and Conclusions, pp. 1636-1662, summarizes problems in connection with the land, pp. 1649-1650, and agriculture and animal husbandry, pp. 1650-1652, and makes recommendations concerning them.

185. Hamblly, Wilfrid D. The Ovimbundu of Angola. Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Anthrop. Ser., v. 21, no. 2, 362pp. Chicago, 1934. Libr. Cong. GN2.F4 v. 21

Publication 329.

"Frederick H. Rawson-Field Museum Ethnological Expedition to West Africa, 1929-30."

Bibliography, pp. 349-355.

"Research work among the Ovimbundu of Angola indicates the presence of numerous cultural traits revealing what are probably distinct stratifications of culture. These diverse elements have been welded together into a pattern, the examination of which constitutes the present problem.

"The object of this study is an analysis of these traits with a view to showing the sequence in which they have been received, from whence they came, and the processes which have been responsible for coordinating them so as to form the present social system...

"Should my colleagues of the functional school contend that my approach is too static in its historical and anatomical method, I would reply that my research does at least lay a sure ethnological foundation for those psychological and sociological studies which are today rightly regarded as essential for the adjustment of relationships between Africans and their European administrators... The headings chosen for chapters are adopted merely for convenience of presentation. But an endeavor has been made throughout the book, and particularly in the final chapter, to emphasize the coordination of economics, social organization, education, language, and religion." - Introduction.

Agriculture and cooking, pp. 146-152; Domestic animals, pp. 152-156.

186. Hamblly, Wilfrid D. Source book for African anthropology. Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Anthrop. Ser., v. 26, 2pts. Chicago, 1937. Libr. Cong. DT15.H37

Publications 394, 396.

Bibliographies, pp. 728-866.

Bibliographical index, pp. 921-953.

This is included as the only general source book seen on African anthropology. Section II, The Culture Area Concept (v. 1) has a chapter on agriculture, pp. 398-404, which is "concerned...with the spiritual basis of life in agricultural communities."

Food plants and their history are described in Section I, Ch. I, pp. 32-51.

187. Herskovits, Melville Jean. The cattle complex in East Africa. 137pp. [Menasha, Wis., 1926] Libr. Cong. GN658.H4 1926

Thesis (Ph. D.) - Columbia University.

Bibliography, pp. 131-137.

"It is the purpose of this essay to attempt an application of the culture-area concept to one region of Africa... It has seemed... that a distinct area is to be noted in eastern Africa, which falls readily into a culture-area of North American type; it is this region the writer has elected to set off, and he assumes as the orienting feature of the culture, the presence of cattle.

"On this assumption I will review the available data with regard to the cattle-using tribes of East Africa. There will be noted, in general, the following points: the existence of cattle, their place in the life of their owners, further, all available instances of the part played by cattle in the culture of the people, - in the economic composition of their society, in their social customs, and the like. The attempt will be made to show the resemblances and differences between the tribes living in this area and those outside of its borders where cattle are not found, or where they play different rôles in the culture of their owners living outside the area. Through the data adduced, I will test the applicability of the culture-area concept to data other than American." - p. 18.

188. Herskovits, Melville Jean. Dahomey, an ancient West African kingdom. 2v. New York, J. J. Augustin, publisher, 1938. Libr. Cong. DT541.H4

"This study of native life in Dahomey has a dual purpose. In common with all works of its kind, it aims at extending our knowledge of primitive life in general, and of the culture of the region described in particular. In addition, it is intended to provide materials for those students of New World Negro culture who wish to know more fully the mode of life of the peoples from whom were drawn the ancestors of the Negroes who today inhabit the Americas."

Part II takes up the economic life of the people, and includes the following chapters: II. Production, pp. 29-50. (This discusses the universality of farming as an occupation for men; making the farm, techniques and sanctions; the schedule of planting and reaping; the importance of the palm-tree, and its cultivation; hunting as an occupation); III. Distribution, pp. 51-62. (In this the writer analyzes the market as the most important factor in permitting the

movement of goods from producer to consumer; the market as a social center; as a factor in religious life; rotation of markets; products sold in the markets); V. Property, pp. 78-95. (Describes, among other things, the inheritance of land, palm trees and cattle).

189. Hollis, Alfred Claud. The Nandi, their language and folk-lore; with introduction by Sir Charles Eliot. xl, 328pp. Oxford, Clarendon press, 1909. Libr. Cong. PL8545.H6

This study of the Nandi of East Africa (in which the author includes the Lumbwa and Kamasia and others) contains passages on agriculture, livestock and food, pp. 17-27. It is pointed out in the Introduction (p. xvii) that "The various divisions of the Nandi appear to have taken to agriculture in the last few generations, and to practice it in a somewhat desultory fashion. In Lumbwa their methods are so imperfect that the country has recently been more than once threatened by famine owing to the total failure of the crops, and a serious loss of life would have ensued had not the population been able to fall back on their large herds of cattle and goats or on food provided by the Government."

190. Huxley, Julian. Africa view. viii, 478pp. New York and London, Harper & brothers publishers, 1931. Libr. Cong. DT425.H8

The following is quoted from the introduction:

"In 1929 The Colonial Office Advisory Committee on Native Education asked me if I would go out to East Africa to advise upon certain aspects of native education...

"The view I have had of Africa...is vivid and real enough...

"In writing...[This book] I have deliberately adopted what may seem the hybrid method of interspersing a diary record, based on notes which I took from day to day, with chapters on particular topics."

Much of the study deals with native administrative policy, and its possibilities. The index should be consulted for page references to agriculture, cattle, coffee, Crown Lands Ordinance, land, sisal, trees.

191. Junod, Henri Alexandre. The life of a South African tribe. 2v. Neuchatel (Switzerland), Imprimerie Attinger frères; London, Macmillan and co., ltd., 1912-1913. Libr. Cong. GN657.T5J8

V. 1, Social life; v. 2, The psychic life.

V. 2, pt. 4, ch. 1, pp. 1-74, is on the agricultural life of the Thonga tribe, and describes the land and system of land tenure, crops, agricultural customs, agricultural taboos, preparation of food and drink, livestock breeding, and hunting and fishing.

192. Klose, Heinrich. Togo, unter deutschen flagge; reisebilder und betrachtungen. xxii, 561pp. Berlin, Dietrich Reimer (Ernst Vohsen), 1899. Libr. Cong. DT582.K66

Litteratur, pp. xxi-xxii.

This is an account of a journey into various parts of the German

colony of Togoland on the African Gold Coast. Each of the places visited is described with reference to its culture, and in some cases, its agriculture, cattle raising, land tenure, agricultural products and food, and hunting and fishing.

193. Leakey, Louis Seymour Bazett. Kenya, contrasts and problems. 189pp. London; Methuen and co., ltd. [1936] Libr. Cong. DT434.E2L32

Ch. V, Administration and the Native, brings out the misunderstanding caused between the Masai people and the Government by their attitude toward their stock. The Government tries to prevent water shortage by stopping over-grazing, whereas, since the Masai live on milk, meat and blood, the lowering of the number of cattle would result in famine. Ch. VIII, Science and the African, is a study of the problems of agriculture, with attention to the crop planting methods of the Kikuyu. It is pointed out that "the habit of regarding African methods of agriculture...as inherently bad because they are different from our own is most unwise..."

"It may be argued that the Kikuyu method of cultivation must be very exhausting to the soil, and the fact that after using a piece of ground for two or three seasons, the native whenever possible lets it go back temporarily to bush is held to support this view. But after all the native must have bushland as pasturage for his sheep and goats, and it is not uneconomic to put cultivated land back to grazing from time to time, while at the same time taking back some grazing land and using it for cultivation."

194. Linton, Ralph. The Tanala, a hill tribe of Madagascar, 1926. Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Anthropol. Ser. v. 22, 334pp. Chicago, 1933. Libr. Cong. GN2.F4 v. 22; also GN661.M2L5
Publication 317.

"Marshall Field Expedition to Madagascar, 1926."

Ch. V. Economic Life, pp. 37-131, gives an account of the agriculture of the Tanala, which is said to be the basis of their economic life; their domestic animals; pets; hunting; fishing; honey and beeswax; wild vegetable foods; and preparation of food.

195. Mair, Lucy Philip. An African people in the twentieth century. 300pp. London, G. Routledge & sons, ltd., 1934. Libr. Cong. DT434.U2M3 1934
Thesis (Ph. D.) - London University.

"This book is the outcome of nine months' study on the spot of the effect of European contact upon the village life of the Baganda people..."

"My object has been to describe native life as European influences have modified it, and to estimate the degree of success or failure with which the newly introduced elements have been assimilated and the reasons for this success or failure."

Ch. V, Economic Organization, pp. 104-153, lists their products, including food, and describes the calendar of work, steps in the agricultural process, economic magic, the division of labor, co-operative labor, and paid labor.

Ch. VI, Land Tenure, pp. 154-172, discusses the rights and duties of peasants, the authority of the chiefs, hereditary clan lands, and changes in land tenure under European influence.

196. Merker, M. Die Masai. Ethnographische monographie eines ostafrikanischen Semitenvolkes. 421pp. Berlin, Dietrich Reimer (Ernst Vohsen), 1904. Libr. Cong. GN659.M3M5

The writer gives a full account of the different aspects of the culture of the Masai, with a chapter (XVIII, pp. 157-173) on their herding activities.

197. Meyer, Hans Heinrich Joseph.. Die Barundi; eine völkerkundliche studie aus Deutsch-Ostafrika. 205pp. Leipzig, Verlag von Otto Spamer, 1916. (Königlich sächsische forschungsinstitute in Leipzig. Institut für völkerkunde. [Veröffentlichungen] Erste reihe: Ethnographie und othnologie. 1. bd.) Libr. Cong. DT443.M4

Literaturverzeichnis, pp. 195-197.

An account of the culture of the Barundi, a tribe in German East Africa. Ch. 2, Siedelung. Wohnung, Nahrung, pp. 17-26, describes the forms of settlement and the factors influencing these forms, the houses, and foods in Ruanda and Urundi. Ch. 3, Jagd. Fischfang. Viehzucht. Ackerbau. Genussmittel, pp. 36-62, contains information on their cattle raising activities and land cultivation, the latter of which is said to be their most important economic activity. The implements used, the crops grown, and methods of cultivation are discussed at some length.

198. Petrie, William Matthew Flinders. Social life in ancient Egypt. 210pp. London, Bombay etc.] Constable & co., ltd., 1923. Libr. Cong. DT61.P5

A reconstruction of life in ancient Egypt, with some attention to the social effects of the various arts. The chapter on "The Framework of Society," pp. 1-30, describes the corn basis of the city states, Egypt in the corn age, and the class divisions of land. Ch. III, Rights and Wrongs, includes some discussion of the land laws; ch. IV, Private Life, pp. 98-128, has sections on food and drink, and succession to property; and ch. V, Supplies and Commerce, pp. 129-168, deals with irrigation, growing of corn, vines, vegetables, trees, and the cattle raised.

199. Pollera, Alberto. I Baria e i Cunama; con prefazione di Ferdinando Martini. 285pp. Roma, Presso La Reale Società geografica 1913. Libr. Cong. DT393.5.P7

This is a study of the Baria and the Cunama in the Italian colony of Eritrea. Ch. XII, pp. 176-188, is given over to agriculture and the land régime and includes discussion of agricultural implements, methods of cultivation, cooperation, stores of grain and cultivation of tobacco. Other chapters are on the following subjects: honey-gathering and rubber (XIII, pp. 189-193); livestock raising (XIV, pp. 194-198); and property, including land acquisition and transfer (XVII, pp. 215-221).

200. Richards, Audrey Isabel. Hunger and work in a savage tribe; a functional study of nutrition among the southern Bantu; with a preface by Professor B. Malinowski. 238pp. London, G. Routledge & sons, ltd., 1932. Libr. Cong. DT764.B2R5

Bibliography, pp. 215-224.

"The principle which underlies a great deal of what is said in this book is that only a synthesis of facts concerning nutrition can give a correct idea of the economic organization of a people, of their domestic life, of their religious ideas and ethical values. Dr. Richards shows that food and eating must be studied in their institutional setting and through their manifestations in other aspects of culture...

"Another very important Leit-motif in Dr. Richards' book is her thesis that the traditional tribal or cultural attitudes towards food are among the most important cohesive forces in the community, which unite its members to each other and differentiate them from the surrounding tribes." - Preface by B. Malinowski.

Partial contents: Ch. II. Human relationships and nutritive needs. 2. Food production, pp. 30-32. Ch. IV, Food production and incentives to work, pp. 85-114. (Describes the pastoral, agricultural, hunting and fishing activities of the Southern Bantu;)

201. Roscoe, John. The Bakitara or Banyoro; the first part of the report of the Mackie ethnological expedition to central Africa. 370pp. Cambridge [Eng.] The University press, 1923. Libr. Cong. DT434.U2R75

Partial contents: Ch. VII. Pastoral Life and the Treatment of Cows, pp. 176-198; Ch. VIII. Agricultural Life, pp. 199-216. (Describes the clearing of a new field, the first crops, the first fruits, harvesting, storing grain, brewing, the growing of tobacco, animals of the agricultural people and the house building of the agricultural people, who are distinguished from the pastoral people.)

Reference is made to these agricultural people in the other chapters, showing their culture as differentiated from the other parts of the population.

202. Roscoe, John. The northern Bantu; an account of some central African tribes of the Uganda protectorate. 305pp. Cambridge, The University press, 1915. (Cambridge archaeological and ethnological series) Libr. Cong. DT434.U2R8

The tribes studied in this book are the Banyoro, a pastoral people; the Banyankole, a pastoral tribe of Ankole; the Bakene, lake dwellers; the Bagesu, a cannibal tribe; the Basoga; and Nilotic tribes: the Bateso and the Kavirondo.

Brief discussions are included on the agriculture of the Banyoro (pp. 62-71), the Bagesu (pp. 165-169), the Basoga (pp. 234-237), and the Bateso (pp. 268-270).

203. Schapera, Isaac. The Khoisan peoples of South Africa; Bushmen and Hottentots. 450pp. London, G. Routledge & sons, ltd., 1930. (The ethnology of Africa) Libr. Cong. DT15.8.S3

Bibliography, pp. 439-445.

"The present work deals with...the Bushmen and the Hottentots. In spite of the far-reaching differences between them, they have in common several features, not only of race and language, but also of culture, especially religion, which justify their being treated together... The term Khoisan, recently coined by Schultze to denote the racial stock to which the Bushmen and the Hottentots belong, has therefore been accepted here as a convenient generic name for these two peoples."

Part II, Ch. V, Social Habits and Customs, pp. 91-126, includes some discussion of the food of the Bushmen and special usages relating to it. Ch. VI, Economic and Political Life, pp. 127-159, describes their land tenure, hunting and fishing methods and division of labor.

Part III, Ch. X, Social Habits and Customs, pp. 235-285, describes the food of the Hottentots. Ch. XI, Economic Life, pp. 286-327, includes land tenure, fishing and hunting methods, and division of labor.

204. Schebesta, Paul. Among Congo pigmies; translated from the German by Gerald Griffin. 287pp. London, Hutchinson & co. (publishers) ltd. [1933] Libr. Cong. DT650.S32

The writer shows "how these little African gipsies, who dwell in temporary huts made of leaves and twigs, and are the nearest approach in primitiveness to the wild animals on which they prey, have a definite religious cult and ethical and social codes of their own." The book is devoted to the Iturian pigmies, and tells "all that is known of them and their habits."

Scattered passages refer to food preparation.

205. Seligman, Charles Gabriel, and Seligman, Brenda Z. Pagan tribes of the Nilotic Sudan; with an introduction by Sir Harold M. MacMichael. 565pp. London, George Routledge & sons, ltd., 1932. (The ethnology of Africa) Libr. Cong. DT132.S4

The writers take up individually the various tribes, including the Shilluk, the Dinka, the Nuer, the Bari, the Lotuko, the Nuba, and the Azanda. Chapters seven and eight are on the Bari, and discuss their pastoral economy, their agriculture, rain-making and other pursuits.

206. Smith, Edwin W. The golden stool: some aspects of the conflict of cultures in Africa; with a foreword by the Right Hon. Sir F. D. Lugard. Ed. 2, 328pp. London, Holborn publishing house, 1927. (The Twenty-sixth Hartley lecture.) Libr. Cong. DT31.S6 1927

"There is here in the story of the Golden Stool of Ashanti the story of a conflict of cultures. People of an advanced civilization encounter a barbaric nation... War ensues. The white men show themselves ignorant of the black man's beliefs, beliefs which they label as superstitions. The black man treasures his ancient heritage and is prepared to suffer and to die rather than surrender it. Blunders are committed which can only be remedied by the aid

of anthropology. Learning by experience to respect the African outlook upon life, the British authority wins the loyalty of its subjects. But the African social system suffers in the conflict that has taken place... Here are disintegrative forces at work...

"Thus the history of the Golden Stool brings us face to face with some of the many problems arising out of the conflict of cultures in Africa." - pp. 16-17.

Ch. VIII, Wherein is Pictured the Disintegration of African Social Life and Its Evil Consequences, pp. 187-216, brings out the disintegration of the natives' old attitude toward the land under the introduction of modern crops and methods (pp. 200-203). New methods bring about discontent with the former system of communal land tenure, and separation from the land "means a severance between the corporeal and incorporeal members of the community, with the inevitable slackening of the moral obligations which that communion entails."

207. Smith, Edwin W., and Dale, Andrew Murray. The Ila-speaking peoples of Northern Rhodesia. 2v. London, Macmillan and co., ltd., 1920. Libr. Cong. GN657.B15.S6

Partial contents: Ch. V. Domestic Animals, pp. 127-134; Ch. VI. Agriculture; Foods; Narcotics, pp. 135-152. The latter outlines agricultural methods, the calendar, and foods and cooking.

208. Stayt, Hugh Arthur. The BaVenda; with an introduction by Mrs. A. W. Hoernlé. 392pp. London, Published for the International institute of African languages and cultures by Oxford university press, Humphrey Milford, 1931. Libr. Cong. GN657.B3S7

Bibliography, pp. 377-379.

This study on the BaVenda in the Northern Transvaal and Southern Rhodesia includes in Ch. IV an account of their agriculture and domestic animals, pp. 34-45.

209. Tessmann, Günter. Die Pangwe; völkerrkundliche monographie eines west-afrikanischen negerstammes; ergebnisse der Lübecker Pangwe-expedition 1907-1909 und früherer forschungen 1904-1907. 2v. Berlin-Leipzig, Hansa-verlag für mod. literatur, 1913. Libr. Cong. GN655.F3T4

Volume I of this work on the Pangwe, who inhabit parts of Cameroon, Spanish Guinea and French Equatorial Africa, describes (section V) their economic life, including agriculture (Ackerbau) and cattle raising (Viehhaltung). Implements, preparation of the land, division of labor, the most important food plants and importance, and the types of animals kept are described.

Volume II takes up land tenure and ownership and inheritance, pp. 219-228.

210. Trilles, H. Les pygmées de la forêt équatoriale; cours professé à l'Institut catholique de Paris. Avec une préface du r. p. Pinard de la Boullaye...et une introduction du r. p. Schmidt. Anthropol. Ethnologische Bibliothek. Internationale Sammlung Ethnologischer

Monographien, Bd. 3, Hft. 4, 530pp. Paris, Bloud & Gay; Münster i.W, Aschenderffsche verlagsbuchhandlung, 1932. Libr. Cong. GNL.A72 Bd. 3, hft. 4

This is a general study of the Pigmy tribes in central Africa, with particular attention to their religious, intellectual, social and moral, and economic and political life. This last part describes their hunting customs (pp. 451-465), fishing (pp. 466-473), plant gathering (pp. 474-478) including the division of labor between men and women, the vegetable foods eaten, and the plants gathered and used, and cooking methods (pp. 479-489).

211. Ward-Price, Henry Lewis. Land tenure in the Yoruba provinces. 114pp. Lagos, Government printer, 1933. Libr. Cong. HD990.N6Y7

At head of title: Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria.

This is a very complete account of the whole system of land tenure and transfer in the Yoruba Provinces of Nigeria. Part I, Ancient System, gives an historical sketch and discusses social organization (including the place of religion), the founding of new communities, the crops cultivated and disposal of produce, inheritance of land, its disposal and acquisition apart from inheritance and tenure. Tenure is then discussed for each of the provinces.

212. Westermann, Diedrich. The Shilluk people, their language and folklore. xvii, 312pp. Philadelphia, Pa., The Board of foreign missions of the United Presbyterian church of N. A.; Berlin, Dietrich Reimer (Ernst Vohsen) [1912] Libr. Cong. PL8671.W4

Authors quoted, p. xvii.

"The Shilluk country is situated on the western banks of the White Nile, from Kaka to Lake No in Southern Sudan."

Part II, Folklore, Section I, Occupations, contains a discussion of "Agriculture among The Shullas" i.e. Shilluks by R. W. Tidrick, pp. 99-102. Their agriculture is said to be in an early stage of development. There is not a large variety of plants, the chief crop being dura, "the kaffir corn of America", farming methods are crude, and the Shulla retains all his pastoral instincts, flocks and herds being prized above all else.

Foods and foodstuffs are listed, pp. 102-103.

213. Wilson-Haffenden, James Rhodes. The red men of Nigeria; an account of a lengthy residency among the Fulani, or "red men", & other pagan tribes of central Nigeria, with a description of their headhunting, pastoral & other customs, habits & religion; with a foreword by Bronislaw Malinowski. 318pp. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott co. [1930] Libr. Cong. DT515.W5

References at end of some chapters.

The writer confines his studies chiefly to the "Cow" Fulani and the Kwottes, and includes chapters on the Fulani and their cattle, animal propitiation rites, and hunting, fishing and food taboos.

Professor Malinowski writes in the foreword to this book:

"The real value of the functional attitude is demonstrated by

the present book, for this attitude or method has driven Captain Wilson-Haffenden throughout, not to an idle speculation as to what the origins of customs might be, but to further and further investigations of what an institution or a belief actually signifies to the native, how it is placed within its cultural context, what services it renders to the community as a whole...

"The functional point of view has led Captain Wilson-Haffenden to give us a vivid, convincing and organically connected picture of a most interesting native community."

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

214. Alexander, William DeWitt. A brief history of the Hawaiian people, published by order of the Board of education of the Hawaiian Islands. 357pp. New York, Cincinnati etc.] American book co. [1899] Libr. Cong. DU625.A38

The book is divided into three parts, the first dealing with the prehistoric period, the second, extending to the death of Kamehameha I., and the third, taking up the later history of Hawaii. Brief, scattered references are made to agriculture and land tenure, for which the index should be consulted.

The Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has an 1891 edition of this volume. 139 A12

215. Barton, R. F. Ifugao law. Calif. Univ. Pubs. in Amer. Archaeol. and Ethnol. 15(1): 1-186. Berkeley, Feb. 15, 1919. Libr. Cong. E51.C15

The Ifugaos, a tribe of head-hunters in the Philippine Islands are said "to have constructed the most extensive and the most admirable terraces for rice culture to be found anywhere in the world... The Ifugao, too, makes clearings on his mountains in which he plants sweet potatoes, and numerous less important vegetables. Without his knowing it, he bases his agriculture on scientific principles...and he tends his crops so skillfully and artistically that he probably has no peer as a mountain husbandman." - p. 9.

The book is a treatise on the customary law of the Ifugao, which deals with "property, inheritance, water rights, and to a great extent, family law and procedure." Through it may be seen the culture of the people, and something of the laws of land tenure, inheritance and transfer.

216. Bateson, Gregory. Naven, a survey of the problems suggested by a composite picture of a culture of a New Guinea tribe drawn from three points of view. 286pp. Cambridge, The University press, 1936. Libr. Cong. DU740.B3

"The present work is a description of certain ceremonial behaviour of the Iatmul people of New Guinea in which men dress as women and women dress as men, and an attempt - crude and imperfect, since the technique is new - to relate this behaviour not only to the structure and pragmatic functioning of Iatmul culture, but also to its ethos...

"At this early stage, I wish to make it perfectly clear that

I do not regard Ritual, Structure, Pragmatic Functioning and Ethos as independent entities but as fundamentally inseparable aspects of culture. Since, however, it is impossible to present the whole of a culture simultaneously in a single flash, I must begin at some arbitrarily chosen point in the analysis...I shall first present the ceremonial behaviour, torn from its context so that it appears bizarre and nonsensical; and I shall then describe the various aspects of its cultural setting and indicate how the ceremonial can be related to the various aspects of the culture." - pp. 2-3.

217. Beaglehole, Ernest, and Beaglehole, Pearl. *Ethnology of Pukapuka*. Bernice P. Bishop Mus. Bul. 150, 419pp. Honolulu, Hawaii, 1938. Libr. Cong. GN671.P8B4
Literature cited, pp. 415-416.
This is a description of a semi-agricultural group who live mainly by fishing. Pukapuka consists of three islands about 390 miles northeast of Samoa.
Economic Organization, pp. 32-108, contains sections on the control of wealth, including lands and boundaries and talo beds; production of wealth, including the organization of work and fishing; and food preparation.
218. Best, Elsdon. *Maori agriculture*. The cultivated food plants of the natives of New Zealand, with some account of native methods of agriculture, its ritual and origin myths. Wellington, New Zeal. Dominion Mus. Bul. 9, 172pp. Wellington, 1925. 36 E46
"Published under the direction of the Board of Maori Ethnological Research, for the Dominion Museum."
List of authorities, pp. 162-164.
Includes a study of agricultural implements, the sweet potato and its cultivation, the yam, the taro, the gourd, and other types of plants cultivated.
219. Blackwood, Beatrice. *Both sides of Buka passage; an ethnographic study of social, sexual, and economic questions in the northwestern Solomon Islands*. 624pp. Oxford, The Clarendon press, 1935. Libr. Cong. GN671.S6B55
References, pp. 600-602.
Ch. VIII, Diet, Cooking, and Meals, pp. 271-297.
Ch. IX, The Food Quest, pp. 298-358, describes the agriculture of the people which centers "mainly round the provision of a sufficient crop of taro for their daily needs, with an excess at certain times for use at ceremonial feasts." The ceremony for planting a new taro garden, the cultivation of coconuts and bananas, and rain-making methods are given.
220. Brown, John MacMillan. *The Dutch East; sketches and pictures*. 221pp. London, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & co., ltd., 1914. Libr. Cong. DS619.B85
Reprinted from various Australasian newspapers.
The various chapters in this book describe the social condition,

customs and economy of the peoples of Java, Bali, Balik Papan, the Sanguir Archipelago, the Spice Islands, Banda, the Gulf of Tomini, Ternate, Dutch New Guinea, and other places of the Dutch East. Agriculture and trade in agricultural products are brought out in some cases and some analysis is made with an attempt to indicate the outstanding characteristics or elements in the culture of the place.

221. Buck, Peter Henry. *Ethnology of Mangareva*, by Te Rangi Hiroa (Peter H. Buck). Bernice P. Bishop Mus. Bul. 157, 519pp. Honolulu, Hawaii, 1938. Libr. Cong. GN670.B4 no. 157

Literature cited, pp. 514-515.

This is an ethnographic study of the people of the Mangareva (Gambier) Islands. The section on material culture includes discussion of their flesh and vegetable foods, pp. 194-215, touching somewhat upon methods of cultivating certain plants.

222. Codrington, Robert Henry. *The Melanesians; studies in their anthropology and folk-lore*. 419pp. Oxford, Clarendon press, 1891. Libr. Cong. GN668.C6

Ch. IV, Property and Inheritance, pp. 59-68, deals with the divisions of land, bush, gardens and town; the sale of land; property in fruit trees; and land and personal property. Ch. VIII, Sacrifices, pp. 128-184, includes discussion of sacrifices for first-fruits and for crops. Ch. XVI, Arts of Life, pp. 290-331, contains a passage, pp. 303-304, on the cultivations of the Melanesians, and another, pp. 319-320, on food and cooking.

223. Cole, Fay-Cooper. *The Tinguian, social, religious and economic life of a Philippine tribe; with a chapter on music by Albert Gale*. Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Anthropol. Ser., v. 14, no. 2, pp. 227-493. Chicago, 1922. Libr. Cong. GN2.F4

Publication 209.

"The R. F. Cummings Philippine Expedition."

Ch. VIII, Economic Life, pp. 387-412, describes rice culture, the magical rites and ceremonies connected with the rice, the trees and plants cultivated, plants and trees used in the treatment of disease, uses of betel-nut, tobacco and stimulants, and domestic animals.

224. Deacon, Arthur Bernard. *Malekula, a vanishing people in the New Hebrides*; edited by Camilla H. Wedgwood; with a preface by A. C. Haddon. 789pp. London, George Routledge & sons, ltd., 1934. Libr. Cong. DU760.D4

The chapter on economic life describes land tenure and the cultivation of land in Seniang, Mowun, and Lambumbu; fishing and hunting; the importance of pigs, in ownership of which the Malekulans estimate their wealth; and the grades of value in pigs.

225. Ellis, William. Polynesian researches during a residence of nearly eight years in the Society and Sandwich Islands. New ed., enlarged and improved, 4 v. London, Henry G. Bohn, 1859. Libr. Cong. DU510.E46 1859

The following topics are discussed in these volumes: (v. 1) propagation, importance and utilization of the breadfruit, taro, yam, sweet potato, patara, arrowroot, and coconut, pp. 39-59; other fruits and vegetables and their utilization, and the method of rearing hogs, pp. 60-72; agricultural methods and implements, pp. 137-138; (v. 3) land tenure, pp. 96-97.

226. Firth, Raymond William. Primitive economics of the New Zealand Maori... With a preface by R. H. Tawney. 505pp. New York, E. P. Dutton and co., 1929. 277 F51

Printed in Great Britain.

"Thesis approved for the degree of doctor of philosophy in the University of London."

Bibliography, pp. 485-497.

The author states in his introduction that his "aim has been to bridge in some measure the gap between economics and anthropology..."

"The opening chapter indicates the scope of primitive economics, giving a review of the principal contributions which have been made to the subject and a critical estimate of the methods employed by various writers... The intensive study of the remainder of the book not only ensures that the picture of the native life in its work-a-day aspect shall be as complete as possible but also allows due weight to be given to other factors, such as modes of kinship grouping, religious ideas and magic rites, which, though certainly not economic, have an influence on every practical activity."

Ch. VI, The Organization of Production, pp. 192-233, describes the Maori division of labor, slavery, and the organization in typical activities.

Ch. VII, Magic in Economics, pp. 234-271, includes discussion of magic and the control of nature, the magic of production, magic and work in agriculture, and the general function of economic magic.

Ch. XI, The Land, pp. 360-385, takes up the importance of the land to the Maori and his sentiment for it, certain aspects of native tenure, the rights of "hapu" and the rights of families and individuals, occupation, ancestral right, individual claims, transfer of land, and "mana" and the land.

Ch. XV, The Maori Community, pp. 482-484, analyzes the linkage of social and economic life.

227. Firth, Raymond William. Primitive Polynesian economy. 387pp. London, George Routledge & sons, ltd. [1939] 446 F51

Bibliography, p. 381.

"The material presented is taken from my firsthand study of the community of Tikopia, which is politically a part of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate and culturally a part of Western Polynesia. The island is small and self-sufficient and I do not claim that the

generalizations given will have more than a limited validity for primitive economics as a whole. But the study of a small-scale community allows the operation of the factors of economic organization to be seen in direct and clear linkage with those of other aspects of the social structure." - pp. 29-30.

Partial contents: Ch. I. Problems of Primitive Economics, pp. 1-31 (contains a section on Methods and Theory of Modern Social Anthropology, pp. 15-22); Ch. II. Food and Population in Tikopia, pp. 32-77 (includes the social concept of food, possible changes in agricultural production, command of food resources by individuals, and cultivation of the major food plants); Ch. IV. The Labour Situation, pp. 109-167; Ch. V. Ritual in Productive Activity, pp. 168-186.

228. Firth, Raymond William. *We, the Tikopia, a sociological study of kinship in primitive Polynesia; with a preface by Bronislaw Malinowski.* 605pp. London, George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. [1937] Libr. Cong. GN480.F5

Ch. XI, Principles of Land Tenure, pp. 373-407, describes the social background to land ownership, the distribution of land among individuals, women and land, boundary disputes, and use of the soil as conditioning ownership.

229. Fortune, Reo Franklin. *Sorcerers of Dobu; the social anthropology of the Dobu Islanders of the Western Pacific; with an introduction by B. Malinowski.* xxviii, 318pp. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc. [1932] Libr. Cong. DU580.F6 1932

"Australian national research council expedition to New Guinea, 1927-8." - p. [iv]

Ch. I issued also as Thesis (Ph. D.) Columbia University, under title: *The Social Organization of Dobu.*

"The present book may be regarded by the Functional Method as one of its triumphs in the field. Dr. Fortune's account presents the two qualities which good functional field-work claims as its own. On the one hand it is a precise sociological analysis of the tribal organization of the Dobuans. On the other hand...the book brings us right in touch with the living individual, it gives us the feeling of the communal life, it allows us to re-live the fears, the passions, the deep traditional beliefs and superstitions of the natives... [The] chapter on gardening [pp. 94-132] is among the best accounts published of an economic pursuit and of the attached magical control... [Dr. Fortune] has...shown the way in which magic interpenetrates practical activities, how it is an organizing and integrating force." - Introduction by B. Malinowski.

230. Garvan, John M. *The Manóbos of Mindanao.* Natl. Acad. Sci. Mem., v. 23, (first memoir) 265pp. [n.p., 1931] Libr. Cong. Q11.N2

Part II, General Material Culture, has a chapter on the means of subsistence of the Manóbos, and includes their agriculture, pp. 73-77. Agriculture is said to be in a very primitive condition

and "in perfect adaptation to...social and political conditions. Living as he does in a state of eternal vigilance, and knowing that the first death in the house or an unlucky combination of omens or the menaces of his enemies may drive him from his home and from his farm...[the Manóbo] is content with a small clearing." The time and place for planting rice, the sowing ceremony, the clearing of the land, rice sowing, and culture, the rice harvest, the harvest feast, and the culture of other crops are described. Agricultural implements are briefly considered, p. 92.

231. Gifford, Edward Winslow. Tongan society. Bernice P. Bishop Mus. Bul. 61, 366pp. Honolulu, Hawaii, 1929. Libr. Cong. GN670.B4
Bayard Dominick Expedition Publication no. 16.
Literature cited, pp. 351-353.
First fruits and tribute, pp. 102-108; Land ownership, pp. 171-181.
232. Gomes, Edwin Herbert. Seventeen years among the Sea Dyaks of Borneo; a record of intimate association with the natives of the Bornean jungles; and an introduction by the Reverend John Perham. 343pp. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott co.; London, Seeley & co., ltd., 1911. Libr. Cong. DS646.36.G6
This is a many-sided picture of life among the Borneo Sea Dyaks, with some attention to their agricultural activities. It is pointed out (pp. 325-326) that "Paddy-planting is the chief occupation of every Sea Dyak... The actual work of paddy-planting, and things connected with it, such as the building of farm-huts and the getting ready of farming implements, takes up seven or perhaps eight months of the year." The method of growing paddy and the division of labor are described, pp. 46-47, and the feasts connected with farming are given, pp. 215-216.
233. [Hadden, Alfred Cort] ed. Reports of the Cambridge anthropological expedition to Torres straits. 6v. in 7. Cambridge [Eng.] The University press, 1901-35. Libr. Cong. GN671.T6H2
Bibliography, v. 1, pp. 415-421.
Partial contents:
Volume I. General ethnography, 421pp. 1935. Bibliography, pp. 415-421. Contains a chapter on domestic life, pp. 316-347, which includes inheritance and property in land, pp. 344-347.
Volume IV. Arts and crafts. 393pp. 1912. This "deals with the arts of life in Torres Straits, including those actions and objects which are connected with its material and aesthetic aspects... The essential character of this monograph is purely descriptive."
Horticulture, by A. C. Haddon, pp. 144-151, describes land tenure, agricultural implements, clearing the land, the plants cultivated and methods of cultivating them.
Volume V. Sociology, Magic and Religion of the Western Islanders. 373pp. 1904. Ch. XIV, Land Tenure and Inheritance, by A. Wilkin, pp. 284-292. Ch. XVIII, Magic and Religion, by A. C. Haddon, pp. 320-373, has a section, pp. 345-350, on agricultural magic.

Volume VI. Sociology, Magic and Religion of the Eastern Islanders. 316pp. 1908. Ch. IX, Property and Inheritance, pp. 163-168, describes land tenure, women in relation to the land, land transference, and ownership of livestock. Ch. XIII, Magic, by A. C. Haddon, pp. 192-240, describes, among other things, the magic practiced to control vegetable and animal life.

234. Hagen, Bernhard. Unter den Papuas. Beobachtungen und studien über land und leute, thier- und pflanzenwelt in Kaiser-Wilhelmsland. 327pp. Wiesbaden, C. W. Kriedel's verlag, 1899. Libr. Cong. DU742.H2

This is a study of the country and natives of Kaiser Wilhelmsland, which describes working and cultural implements, pp. 191-192; and land tenure, ownership conditions, domestic animals, and plants grown, pp. 193-200.

235. Handy, Edward Smith Craighill. The native culture in the Marquesas. Bernice P. Bishop Mus. Bul. 9, 358pp. Honolulu, Hawaii, 1923. Libr. Cong. GN670.B4 no. 9.

Bayard Dominick Expedition Publication no. 9.

Bibliography, pp. 356-357.

The cultivation of food, the plants cultivated and the preparation of food are discussed, pp. 181-202.

236. Hose, Charles, and McDougall, William. The pagan tribes of Borneo; a description of their physical, moral and intellectual condition, with some discussion of their ethnic relations; with an appendix on the physical characters of the races of Borneo, by A. C. Haddon. 2v. London, Macmillan and co., ltd., 1912. Libr. Cong. GN635.B6H6
Bibliography at end of Ch. XII, p. 280.

Ch. VI, Agriculture, pp. 97-115, describes the method of preparing the land, cultivation of padi, determination of the seasons, and the harvest festival. Ch. VII, The Daily Life of a Kayan Long House, pp. 116-130, includes a discussion of the work carried on and the food used.

237. Howitt, A. W. The native tribes of south-east Australia. 819pp. London, Macmillan and co., ltd.; New York, The Macmillan co., 1904. Libr. Cong. GN665.H86

Contains chapters on the origin of the aborigines of Tasmania and Australia, tribal organization, social organization, relationship terms, marriage rules, tribal government, medicine-men and magic, beliefs and burial practices, western and eastern type initiation ceremonies, messengers and message sticks, barter and trade centers, gesture language, and various customs.

238. Hurgronje, Christiaan Snouck. The Achehnese; translated by the late A. W. S. O'Sullivan; with an index by R. J. Wilkinson. 2v. Leyden, E. J. Brill; London, Luzac & co., 1906. Libr. Cong. DS646.1.H97
Translated from the Dutch.

Volume I, Ch. II, Achehnese Calendars, Festivals and Seasons. Agriculture, Navigation and Fishery. Laws Relating to Land and

Water, pp. 194-394, includes discussion of the seasons in connection with agriculture, tenure of the rice fields, superstitions in connection with the agricultural seasons, intermediary crops, ploughing, customs observed at the planting of the padi, harvesting, payment and distribution of the *jakeuet* (the tenth of the produce which is set aside by those who have faithfully performed their religious duties), treatment of the harvested rice, and sugar-cane cultivation.

239. Jenks, Albert Ernest. The Bontoc Igorot. Philippine Islands. Dept. Int. Ethnol. Survey. Pubs. 1, 266pp. Manila, 1905. 446 J42
Ch. IV. Economic Life, pp. 81-166, has a section on agriculture, including irrigation, cultivation of crops, storing, and expenses and profits, the division of labor, and food consumption.
The Igorot of Bontoc pueblo were selected for study, as being as "typical of the primitive mountain agriculturist of Luzon as any group visited."
240. Krämer, Augustin Friedrich. Die Samoa-Inseln. Entwurf einer monographie mit besonderer berücksichtigung Deutsch-Samoas...Hrsg. mit unterstützung der kolonialabteilung des auswärtigen amts. 3v. in 2. Stuttgart, E. Schweizerbart (E. Nägele) 1902-1903. Libr. Cong. DU813.K89
Published in parts, 1901-1903.
Alphabetisches Verzeichnis der Samoa-Litteratur, v. II, pp. 435-439.
Volume II of this study on German Samoa relates to the ethnography of the place, and section IV, Pflanzungen und Kochkunst, pp. 127-166, describes the lay-out of the plantations, the crops cultivated and methods of growing them, as well as edible fruits and their preparation.
241. Kroeber, Alfred Louis. Peoples of the Philippines. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. Handbook Ser. no. 8, 2d & rev. ed., 245pp. New York, 1928. Libr. Cong. DS665.K7 1928
Bibliography, pp. 231-233.
Ch. III, The Material Sides of Life, pp. 81-140, describes the agriculture and domestic animals, rice culture, terrace irrigation, food plants, and such other plants as tobacco, betel, hemp and cotton.
242. Landtman, Gannar. The Kiwai Papuans of British New Guinea, a nature-born instance of Rousseau's ideal community...with an introduction by Alfred C. Haddon. 485pp. London, Macmillan and co., ltd., 1927. Libr. Cong. DU740.L3
This is an anthropological and sociological study of the Kiwai Papuans in the Western Division of British New Guinea. Ch. V, Agriculture, pp. 64-110, is a detailed treatment of all phases of the question including the rites and beliefs associated with the plantations, the implements used in cultivation, cultural methods, and

the cultivation and beliefs connected with the yam crop, taro, the sweet potato, banana, coconuts, sago, sugar-cane, gamoda and betel-nut.

243. Linton, Ralph. The material culture of the Marquesas Islands. Bernice P. Bishop Mus. Mem., v. 8, no. 5, 211pp. Honolulu, Hawaii, 1923. Libr. Cong. GN670.B5 v. 8, no. 5
Bayard Dominick Expedition Publication no. 5.
Bibliography, pp. 208-211.
"The scope of the present paper has been...restricted to an account of the material culture of the Marquesas... Detailed descriptions of the preparation of food and of the ritualistic observances accompanying the various industries have been omitted." - p. 9.
Domestic implements, pp. 89-94.
244. Lith, Pieter Antonie van der. Nederlandsch Oost-Indië; beschreven en afgebeeld voor het nederlandsche volk. 2v. Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1893-1894. Libr. Cong. DS619.L77
Landbouw en Nijverheid, pp. 448-544, includes a lengthy account of the agriculture of the Netherlands Indies.
245. Loeb, Edwin Meyer. Sumatra; its history and people, by Edwin M. Loeb. The archaeology and art of Sumatra, by Robert Heine-Geldern. Wien. Universität. Institut für Völkerkunde. Wiener Beiträge zur Kulturgeschichte und Linguistik, v. 3, 350pp. [Vienna] 1935. Libr. Cong. GN4.W5
Bibliography, pp. 335-342.
Each chapter of this study is given over to a separate people or section and in each of these there is a section on economic life in which food and agriculture are included. These chapters are on the Bataks, Minangkabau, the Islands west of Sumatra, the Mentawai islands, Engano, northern Sumatra and southern Sumatra.
246. Lurholtz, Carl. Through central Borneo; an account of two years' travel in the land of the head-hunters between the years 1913 and 1917. 2v. New York, Charles Scribner's sons, 1920. Libr. Cong. DS646.3.L8
Contains scattered references to food and agriculture, which may be located by consulting the index under such headings as: food, harvest, ladangs (paddy fields), maize, peanuts, pig, pineapples, rice, sago palm, sugar-cane, tobacco, and vegetables.
247. Malinowski, Bronislaw. Argonauts of the western Pacific; an account of native enterprise and adventure in the archipelagoes of Melanesian New Guinea...with a preface by Sir James George Frazer. xxxi, 527pp. London, G. Routledge & sons, ltd.; New York, E. P. Dutton & co., 1922. (Studies in economics and political science...no. 65 in the series of monographs by writers connected with the London school of economics and political science) Libr. Cong. GN671.N5M3
"Robert Mond Expedition to New Guinea, 1914-1918."
"In this volume I give an account of one phase of savage life only, in describing certain forms of inter-tribal trading relations

among the natives of New Guinea. This account has been culled, as a preliminary monograph, from Ethnographic material, covering the whole extent of tribal culture of one district. One of the first conditions of acceptable Ethnographic work certainly is that it should deal with the totality of all social, cultural and psychological aspects of the community, for they are so interwoven that not one can be understood without taking into consideration all the others. The reader of this monograph will clearly see that, though its main theme is economic - for it deals with commercial enterprise, exchange and trade - constant reference has to be made to social organization, the power of magic, to mythology and folklore, and indeed to all other aspects as well as the main one." - Foreword, p. xvi.

Gardening methods, their relation to magic, the apportionment of the harvest, and other motives and aims of the Trobrianders in their garden work are discussed, pp. 58-62.

248. Malinowski, Bronislaw. Coral gardens and their magic; a study of the methods of tilling the soil and of agricultural rites in the Trobriand islands. 2 v. London, G. Allen & Unwin, ltd., 1935. Libr. Cong. GN271.N5M33

Contents: - v. 1. Introduction: Tribal economics and social organisation of the Trobrianders. Gardens and their magic on a coral atoll. Documents and appendices. - v. 2. An ethnographic theory of language and some practical corollaries. Corpus inscriptionum agriculturae quiriviniensis; or The language of gardens. An ethnographic theory of the magical word. Magical formulae.

The following remarks are made by the writer in his preface:

"The manner in which so-called savages produce their primary sustenance, store and handle it, the way in which they surround it with magical and religious beliefs, open problems of the relation between man and environment of some importance to economic philosophy. On the other hand, agriculture and its consequences enter very deeply into the social organisation of our South Sea community...they form the foundation of political power and of domestic arrangements; they are the mainstay of the obligations of kinship and of the law of marriage. Thus in many ways the perusal of the present book may add to our knowledge of primitive economic organisation, political order and domestic life...

"In one respect the present book differs fundamentally from all I have published previously: that is, in the full treatment given to the language of agriculture."

249. Malinowski, Bronislaw. Crime and custom in savage society. 132pp. London, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & co., ltd.; New York, Harcourt, Brace and co., inc., 1926. Libr. Cong. GN493.M3

The community studied in this book is one in north-west Melanesia, in the Trobriand Archipelago, and the author has for his purpose the establishment of the theory that the savage observance of law "under normal conditions...is at best partial, conditional and subject to

evasions; that it is not enforced by any wholesale motive like fear of punishment, or a general submission to all tradition but by very complex psychological and social inducements." He purposes to "arrive at a satisfactory classification of the norms and rules of a primitive community, at a clear distinction of primitive law from other forms of custom, and at a new, dynamic conception of the social organization of savages."

250. Marsden, William. The history of Sumatra, containing an account of the government, laws, customs, and manners of the native inhabitants, with a description of the natural productions, and a relation of the ancient political state of that island. Ed. 3, with corrections, additions, and plates, 479pp. London, Printed for the author by J. McCreery, 1811. Libr. Cong. DS646.LM36

Agriculture is taken up, pp. 65-96, discussing rice cultivation, the method of clearing the ground, sowing, reaping, transplanting, rate of production, threshing, and rice as an article of trade. The other crops grown on the island are discussed more briefly in the chapter given over to the vegetable productions of the island considered as articles of commerce, pp. 129-164. Pepper plantations are described, pp. 129-145; cultivation of nutmegs and cloves, pp. 146-149; and cotton, p. 157.

251. Mead, Margaret. The mountain Arapesh. I. An importing culture. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. Anthropol. Papers 36(3): 139-349. New York, 1938. Libr. Cong. GN2.A27 v. 36, pt. 3

"This is the first of a series of papers on the culture of the Arapesh people of the Sepik-Aitape District of the Mandated Territory of New Guinea." - Preface, p. 145.

The series deals "with the culture of the Mountain Arapesh and its relation to the culture of the surrounding area... The present paper consists of the original first and second sections [of a completed monograph]; the only alteration has been to shift the discussion of the place of the Arapesh in the system of diffusion, from a statement introductory to the details of the local material culture, to a position as a brief conclusion of this section. This will be followed by sections on ritual, religion, social and economic organization and functioning, a diary record of the events of six months in one Mountain village with a systematic analysis of these events as illustrative of the functioning of the culture, the account of one individual's reaction to his own culture. The final paper will be a comparative section on material culture.

The present work has sections describing the gardening of the Arapesh, pp. 281-283, sago working, pp. 283-287, and hunting and trapping, pp. 287-294.

252. Melville, Herman. Typee; a narrative of the Marquesas Islands. 286pp. London & Toronto, J. M. Dent & sons, ltd.; New York, E. P. Dutton & co. [1921] (Everyman's library) Libr. Cong. P23.M498.T20

Although this is a fictional account of the writer's visit to the Marquesas Islands, it contains many passages descriptive of

the customs and beliefs of the natives. The importance of the breadfruit tree and methods of preparing the fruit are brought out, pp. 120-124. In writing of the tobacco used among the Typees, the author remarks (p. 177): "How it was that the Typees were so well furnished with it I cannot divine. I should think them too indolent to devote any attention to its culture; and, indeed, as far as my observation extended, not a single atom of the soil was under any other cultivation than that of shower and sunshine."

253. Nieuwenhuis, Anton Willem. Quer durch Borneo; ergebnisse seiner reisen in den jahren 1894, 1896-97 und 1898-1900...; unter mitarbeit von Dr. M. Nieuwenhuis von Ürküll-Güldenbandt. 2 v. Leiden, Buchhandlung und druckerei vormals E. J. Brill, 1904-1907. Libr. Cong. DS646.3.N7

This work consists of two parts. The first deals with the writer's trip through Borneo from Pontianak to Samarinda, and comprises a description of conditions under the Bajaus on the Kapuas and on the Mahakan Rivers. The second describes the expedition to the Kenyahs, as well as the industries, the trade, the housebuilding and the art of these peoples.

Ch. VIII of Volume one, pp. 156-185, brings out the rôle of agriculture in the life of the Bajaus and Kenyahs which it is said is given over chiefly to rice-growing, their most important foodstuff. Agriculture regulates wholly the life of the people, their year being the year of rice-cultivation. All religious ceremonies required by agriculture are held on a small, especially laid-out rice field, and there the chief family conducts each new step in the rice culture, such as sowing, weeding, and harvesting. The ceremonies carried on there have a symbolic meaning. This chapter takes up religious concepts in the agriculture, legends on the beginning of agricultural products, field management, the search for omens in choosing fields, determination of sowing time, the periods (calendar) of rice cultivation, the significance of agricultural festivals, religious ceremonies at sowing time, etc.

254. Parkinson, Richard Heinrich Robert. Dreissig jahre in der Südsee; land und leute, sitten und gebräuche im Bismarck archipel und auf den deutschen Salomo-inseln. 876pp. Stuttgart, Strecker & Schröder, 1907. Libr. Cong. DU60.P3

Issued in 28 parts.

This is a very complete account of the peoples in the South Sea region, particularly in the Bismarck Archipelago and the German Solomon Islands. It is divided into sections, the first seven of which take up individually the peoples of New Pomerania (with the French Islands and New Lauenburg), New Mecklenburg and New Hanover, St. Mathias and neighboring islands, the Admiralty Islands, the western islands, the German Solomon Islands, and the eastern islands. The final chapters take up specific aspects of the culture of these peoples. Ch. XI, Kultur und Nutzpflanzen, Haus- und Jagdtiere, pp. 789-807, is a thorough account of native agriculture, describing the crops grown, the field system followed, and the importance of each crop in the economy.

255. Powdermaker, Hortense. Life in Lesu. The study of a Melanesian society in New Ireland. 352pp. New York, W. W. Norton & co., inc. [1933] Lib. Cong. DU553.L4P6

This is a general description of the culture of the village of Lesu on the east coast of New Ireland, which is a part of the Bismarck Archipelago. Ch. VI, Work, pp. 155-225, has a section on gardening which describes the various tasks and the division of labor in gardening. Fishing is also discussed.

256. Radcliffe-Brown, Alfred Reginald. The social organizations of Australian tribes. 124pp. Melbourne, London, Macmillan & co., ltd., 1931. Lib. Cong. GN666.R3

The "Oceania" Monographs no. 1.

A functional study of Australian kinship systems and social organization, this work is included as a valuable supplement to any of the purely descriptive accounts of Australian culture.

257. Raffles, Sir Thomas Stamford, 1781-1826. The history of Java. Ed. 2, 3v. London, John Murray, 1830. Natl. Mus. Lib. 508.92 R138
V. 3 - plates.

The Library of Congress has an 1817 edition, published in London by Black, Parbury and Allen [etc.] Lib. Cong. DS646.2R13

Volume one gives an all-round picture of the life of Java, its customs and usages, and language. Ch. III, pp. 117-181, brings out the importance of agriculture to Java, the state of the peasantry, subsistence of the peasantry, agricultural stock, farming implements, the seasons, the different kinds of land, rice cultivation, maize and other crops, and the tenure of landed property. The author makes suggestions for the improvement of agricultural conditions.

258. Rivers, William Halse Rivers. The history of Melanesian society. 2v. Cambridge, Eng., University press, 1914. Lib. Cong. GN668.R55

Percy Sladen Trust Expedition to Melanesia [Publication 1]

The writer states in his preface that "it is primarily as a study in method that this book is put forward," and (p. 3) "I undertook the survey with the definite object of studying the subjects of kinship and marriage...I had reached the belief that in systems of relationship we have, like fossils, the hidden indications of ancient social institutions, that their study is essential for advance in our knowledge of prehistoric sociology. I hope in this book to demonstrate the correctness of this belief; to show, indeed, that systems of relationship are far more vitally important and their investigation far more fruitful than my utmost hopes had led me to anticipate."

Brief scattered references are made to agriculture for which the index should be consulted under such headings as: Agriculture, Banana, Bread-fruit, Coconut, First-fruits, Food, Fruits, Land, Pig, Pigeon, Property, Sugar-cane, Trees, Vegetation, and Yam.

259. Rollin, Louis. Les îles marquises. Géographie - ethnographie - histoire - colonisation et mise en valeur. 334pp. Paris, Société d'éditions géographiques, maritimes et coloniales, 1929. Libr. Cong. DU700.R6
Index bibliographique, pp. 325-327.

This book is in three sections: Géographie Physique et Politique; Ethnographie; and Les Marquisiens au Contact de la Civilisation.

The section on ethnography is quite complete, and includes a section on food (L'Alimentation) in which it is pointed out (pp. 136-137) that the food of the Marquesas Islands was primarily vegetarian, fish was only a supplement to it, and pork a feast-day dish. Since they are hunters and, above all, fishers, the peoples of the Marquesas Islands grow only the kinds of plants absolutely necessary to their livelihood.

260. Roth, Henry Ling. The aborigines of Tasmania, by H. Ling Roth; assisted by Marion E. Butler; and Jas. Backhouse Walker; with a chapter on the osteology by J. G. Garson; preface by Edward B. Tyler. Ed. 2, rev. and enl., 228, cliipp. Halifax (England), F. King & sons, 1899. Libr. Cong. GN667.T2R32

Bibliography, pp. xci-xcviii.

An old but quite complete account of one of the least developed of human cultures. The material in this book is extensive, but unfortunately it is poorly organized. There are references to food and subsistence scattered throughout the book.

261. Skeat, Walter William, and Blagden, Charles Otto. Pagan races of the Malay peninsula. 2v. London, Macmillan and co., ltd.; New York, The Macmillan co., 1906. Libr. Cong. DS595.S7

Bibliography, pp. xxv-xl.

This is a descriptive ethnology. Volume one contains a chapter on cultivation pp. 338-373, which describes the agricultural methods of the various tribes and some of the magical ceremonies connected with them.

262. Somerset, H. C. D. Littledene; a New Zealand rural community. New Zeal. Counc. for Ed. Res. Ed. Res. Ser. no. 5, 102pp. [Auckland? N. Z.] 1958. 281.2 S65

"Littledene is the name given, for purposes of this study, to a rural area situated in the province of Canterbury in the South Island of New Zealand. The geographical limits of the present survey were determined by mapping the social and economic boundaries of the township."

The following passages relate specifically to agriculture: Farms and farming to-day, pp. 3-6; Studies of individual farms, pp. 6-10; How Littledene earns its living, pp. 10-13; Land tenure and land values, pp. 13-14; Farm finances, pp. 15-16; Legislation to help the farmer, pp. 16-18; The habit of work, pp. 27-28; The yearly rhythm of work, pp. 28-32.

263. Spencer, Sir Baldwin, and Gillen, F. J. The Arunta; a study of a stone-age people. 2v. London, Macmillan and co., ltd., 1927. Libr. Cong. GN666.S6

"The aim of this work is to give as complete an account as possible...of the organization, customs, beliefs and general culture of a people that affords as much insight as we are now ever likely to gain into the manner of life of men and women who have long since disappeared in other parts of the world, and are known to us only through their stone implements, which, together with rock drawings and more or less crude carvings, were the only imperishable records of their culture they could leave behind them."

It is pointed out (p. 14) that the aboriginal is pure nomad, having no agriculture or domestic animals.

264. Spencer, Sir Baldwin, and Gillen, F. J. The native tribes of central Australia. 671pp. London, Macmillan and co., ltd., 1899. Libr. Cong. GN665.S7

"The native tribes with which we are dealing occupy an area in the centre of the Australian continent which, roughly speaking, is not less than 700 miles in length from north to south, and stretches out east and west of the transcontinental telegraph line, covering an unknown extent of country in either direction."

Hunting methods and food and methods of cooking are discussed, pp. 19-26.

265. Thurnwald, Richard. Banaro society. Social organization and kinship system of a tribe in the interior of New Guinea. Amer. Anthropol. Assoc. Mem. 3(4): 251-391. Oct.-Dec. 1916. Libr. Cong. GN2.A22 v.3

Although this study has practically nothing on agriculture, it is a highly functional work on the kinship system of Banaro society. The following passage occurs in the section "Economic Influences," p. 277: "The grouping of kinship depends upon the complex living conditions of the tribe. These conditions are again dependent upon the method of getting the food supply, and the perfection of the particular tools, i.e., the economic status. In this way the whole system of relationship comes to be influenced by economic principles, based upon the possession of property."

266. Veth, Pieter Johannes. Midden-Sumatra, reizen en onderzoekingen der Sumatra-expeditie, uitgerust door het Aardrijkskundig genootschap, 1877-1879. 4v. in 8. Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1881-1892. Libr. Cong. DS646.1.V58

Deel 3. Volksbeschrijving en taal; 1. gedeelte. 1. afdeeling: Volksbeschrijving van Midden-Sumatra, door A. L. van Hasselt, is an account of the customs of the people of Middle Sumatra, their music and art, etc. Ch. 10 of this part includes, pp. 300-360, discussion of lands, land rights and agriculture.

267. Warner, William Lloyd. A black civilization; a social study of an Australian tribe. [Ed. 1] xviii, 594pp. New York and London, Harper & brothers, 1937. Libr. Cong. GN667.A7W3

"This book is the result of three years (1926-1929) spent in Australia in two field trips to northeastern Arnhem Land in the country bounded on the eastern and northern limits by the Sea of Arafura and the western shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria." - Preface, p. xi.

"Generally speaking, it will be the purpose of this book not only to present the civilization of the Murngin in the description of the various parts of tribal life, but to attempt to discover some of the general principles which govern their social life. To do this we shall examine, particularly in the chapter on technology, their primary adaptation to their natural environment. We shall see what complete technological systems have been organized by them to make and manipulate their tools and implements and adjust themselves as men to the ordered cycle of nature with its rainy season of scarcity and its dry season of plenty. We shall then, in the chapters on local organization, kinship, age-grading, and warfare, look at their social order and determine how they regulate human relations, not only of individual to individual, but of smaller groups to larger groups, of family to clan, and clan to tribe. Finally, we shall present the Murngin religious life and see what it means and how it regulates, organizes and integrates their behavior into that of a complete and well-organized society." - p. 10.

The whole of the social organization is said to be built upon the pattern of kinship. This is a non-agricultural people.

268. Williams, Francis Edgar. Orokaiva society; with an introduction by Sir Hubert Murray. 355pp. London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford university press, 1930.

Ch. V, The Food Quest, pp. 42-67, takes up the gardening, hunting, fishing, and sago making of the Orokaiva, who occupy the greater part of the Northern Division of Papua.

Ch. VIII, The Plant Emblem, pp. 112-129, is summarized by the author in the following sentence: "The clan's heratu originates from the individual heratu of its leader or ancestor; and the individual heratu is some plant which serves as a token of identity because it bears the name of its owner."

269. Williams, Francis Edgar. Papuans of the Trans-Fly. 452pp. Oxford, The Clarendon press, 1936. Libr. Cong. DU740.W56

The author describes and makes some analysis of the culture of the Keraki people, who live in the southwest corner of Papua, the so-called "Trans-Fly" region.

Partial contents:

Ch. II, A Sketch of Keraki Life, pp. 11-26, contains a description of the village encampment and the day's work, chiefly gardening.

Ch. XII, The Pride of the Food-Producer, pp. 207-235. Discusses the partition of land, its ownership, the functions of the "land-owner", the individual cultivator, the garden products grown, the

gardening cycle, hunting and fishing, domesticated pigs, the storing and counting of taitu, the preparation of food, and feasts and their functions.

Ch. XVII, The Magic of Gardening and Rain-Making, pp. 315-333. In this connection, the writer says that "Keraki gardening is full of effective common sense; and the gardener is generally aware of the difference between common sense and magic... In fine we may surmise that the boundary is a hazy one and that the native is sometimes uncertain on which side of it he stands, but that he nevertheless views the magical as really forming a separate category, and magical acts as something which he performs so to speak over and above the straightforward tasks of gardening."

270. Williamson, Robert Wood. The social and political systems of central Polynesia. xxixpp., 3v. Cambridge, At the university press, 1924. Libr. Cong. DU510.W5

Bibliography and abbreviations, pp. xvii-xxix.

Partial contents: V. 3. Ch. XXXIX. Land tenure and control (preliminary and Samoa); XL. Land tenure and control (Other Islands) (Includes Tonga, Society Islands, Hervey Islands, Marquesas, Paumotu, Niue, Rotuma, Fotuna, Uvea, Tokelau, Ellice Islands, Easter Island, Penrhyn Island, Rapa, Tikopia, and Futuna (New Hebrides)); XLI. Control of food supply. (This is said to include "the methods adopted both for ensuring production and for restricting consumption. The ensuring of production might be effected by two methods: one of these was by prayers to the gods, or in some other cases, apparently, by the supernatural powers of living men... the other method of securing production was by practical instructions and directions as to cultivation.")

<u>Item</u>	<u>Item</u>
Aardrijkskundig genootschap.	Agriculture - Continued
Sumatra-expeditie.....266	adaptation - continued
Achehnese.....238	to social and political
Administration of native tribes	conditions, Manóbos
See under names of places,	of Mindanao.....230
as Africa, and countries in	advance over pastoral work,
Africa, such as Kenya	modern times, Araucania...104
Admiralty Islands.....19,254	Africa.....186
Advani, Gopal. Étude sur la	east.....190
vie rurale dans le Sind	See also names of African
(Inde).....137	countries and tribes
Africa.....172-213	under Agriculture
administration	Alsace, three villages.....123
application of anthro-	and culture.....31
pological knowledge.....174	and other industries, not
problems; south of Sahara..184	clearly distinguished,
psychological and	northern India.....145
sociological studies	and related industries,
for.....185	La Tène.....136
development, problems in-	Araucania.....104
volved in.....184	Arawak (central) tribes.....102
East.....190	Bagesu tribe.....202
Gorman, Bartendi.....197	Bakitara, or Banyoro,
native policy.....190	tribe.....201-202
See also names of peoples	Baluba.....175
in East Africa, as:	Bari tribe.....205
Bachiga; Kamasia; Lumbwa;	Baria.....199
Mandi	Basoga tribe.....202
northern, Mzabites.....172	Bateso tribe.....202
problems, south of Sahara.....184	BaVenda.....208
pygmies See Pygmies	Bechuana.....178
social anthropology.....184	Bismarck Archipelago.....254
southwest, Nama Hottentots.....22	Borneo.....236, 246
west	Sea Dyaks.....232
Dahomeans.....22, 188	Cassubians.....128
negro culture in.....180	castes, India.....145
See also names of individual	ceremonies See Rites and
stocks, such as Bantu,	ceremonies, agricultural
Pushmen, Hamites, Libyans,	Chan Kom, Yucatan.....77
Negros, and Pygmies; also	changes in, Quaker Hill,
under names of tribes and	N. Y.....96
tribal branches belonging	China.....141
to these stocks	Kainsienkung.....150
Agricultural credit See Credit,	collective, U. S. S. R.....115
agricultural	communism in, Rif tribes.....176
Agriculture	cooperation
adaptation	Baria and Cunama.....199
to environment, Hopi	Japan, Suze Mura.....149
Indians.....48	Korea.....162

Item

Agriculture - Continued

Corsley, Wiltshire, England.....	117
Cossacks.....	130
Creek Indians.....	88
Cunama.....	199
development and rise.....	12,131
Araucania.....	104
effect of boll weevil and depression upon, St. Helena Island, S. C.....	99
Egyptian Fellahin.....	173
finances	
Bontoc Igorot.....	239
"Littledene," New Zealand..	262
founded on animistic views,	
Canelos and Jibaro Indians	107
Gonds of Bastar, India.....	152
government aid, U. S. S. R....	115
Greece, ancient.....	119
Havasupai Indians.....	83
Hawaiian Islands.....	214
Hidatsa Indians.....	94
historical aspects	
Crawley, Hampshire, England.....	121
Lepchas of Sikkim, India....	151
St. Helena Island, S. C.....	99
Hopi Indians.....	36,48,70
Ila-speaking peoples of	
Northern Rhodesia.....	207
implements and tools	
Baria.....	199
Barundi.....	197
Cunama.....	199
Hawaiian Islands.....	225
Japan, Suze Maru.....	149
Java.....	257
Kaiser Wilhelmsland.....	234
Kiwai Papuans.....	242
Madagascar.....	183
Manobos of Mindanao.....	230
Maori.....	218
Pangwe.....	209
preparation, Sea Dyaks of	
Borneo.....	232
Rif tribes.....	176
sickles, ancient East.....	142
Tainos, West Indies.....	65

Item

Agriculture - Continued

implements and tools - continued	
Torres Straits.....	233
tractor, U. S. S. R.....	115
Yaqui Indians, Sonora, Mexico.....	58
importance	
Africa.....	181
Andean Indians of the present day.....	106
Aztec Indians and adjacent tribes, Mexico.....	90
Barundi.....	197
Bolivia.....	108
Cayapa Indians.....	100
Chonoan culture.....	101
Dahomey, West Africa.....	188
Gonds of Bastar, India....	152
Hopi Indians.....	48
in communities.....	34
in culture	
Basin-plateau peoples...86.	
Borneo, Bajaus and Kenyahs.....	253
in social organization,	
Trobriand Islands.....	248
India, northern.....	145
Java.....	257
Kainsienkung, China.....	150
Nandi.....	189
Penobscot Indians.....	82
Phenix village, Kwantung, China.....	155
Rif tribes.....	176
Tanala tribe.....	194
Tepoztlan, Mexico.....	78
Trobriand Islands.....	248
Ubenia.....	177
Vai-speaking peoples.....	180
Yavapai Indians.....	51
improvement, suggestions,	
Java.....	257
Inca Indians of highlands....	109
influence of Peruvian con- quest, Araucania.....	104
integration	
with mythology and cere- monies, Zuñi Indians....	85

Item

Agriculture - Continued

integration - continued	
with other aspects of culture	
Irish countryman.....	114
Pueblo Indians.....	42
with ritual and social	
organization, Hopi	
Indians.....	48
inventions.....	131
Ireland.....	114
Jemez pueblo.....	72
Jivaro Indians.....	112
Kirghiz-Kazaks.....	157
Kiwai Papuans.....	242
Lango tribe.....	179
laws	
"Littledene," New Zealand..	262
Zuñi Indians.....	43
Lepchas.....	151
Lhota Nagas.....	161
Madagascar.....	183
magic in <u>See</u> Magic, agricultural	
Manobos of Mindanao.....	230
Maori.....	218
Maya Indians.....	109
Tucatan.....	62
Melanesia.....	258
methods <u>See</u> Crops, cultivation, methods	
Mexico	
Arandas, Jalisco.....	29
Tarahumara Indians.....	37
Miskito Indians.....	41
Mzabites of Africa.....	172
Nandi.....	189
native, development and improvement, Africa.....	134
Navajo Indians, historic documentation.....	56
Netherlands Indies.....	220, 244
New Zealand, "Littledene" community.....	262
Orient, ancient.....	142
Ovimbundu.....	185
Pangwe.....	209
pattern, Hopi Indians.....	48
Philippine Islands.....	241
Bontoc Igorot.....	239

Item

Agriculture - Continued

Polish.....	128
primitive Germanic.....	122
principles, scientific,	
Ifugao tribe, Philippine	
Islands.....	215
problems	
in relation to	
cultural anthropology...	31
primitive economics.....	12
present day.....	27
production <u>See</u> Production,	
agricultural	
products <u>See</u> Products, agricultural	
Pukapuka.....	217
recommendations, Africa.....	184
research, Africa.....	184
ritual <u>See</u> Rites and ceremonies, agricultural	
Roman Empire.....	133
Russian village.....	125
St. Denis de Kamouraska,	
Canada.....	69
St. Helena Island, S. C.....	99
sanctions, Dahomey, West	
Africa.....	188
Saramacca tribe, Dutch	
Guiana.....	105
Schlalach, Zauch-Belzig.....	126
seasons <u>See</u> Calendar of work	
Shilluks.....	212
Solomon Islands.....	219, 254
southern community [Cotton-	
ville].....	73
status in, Hindu classes.....	148
Sumatra.....	250
Atjeh.....	238
central.....	266
individual peoples.....	245
Sumerians.....	170
Sumu Indians.....	41
superstitions <u>See</u> Beliefs	
and superstitions	
taboos, Thonga tribe.....	191
Tainos, West Indies.....	65
Tanala tribe.....	194
terminology <u>See</u> Terminology	

<u>Item</u>	<u>Item</u>
Agriculture - Continued	American museum of natural
Thailand.....144,171	history - Continued
Thonga tribe.....191	Handbook series.....241
Togoland.....192	Havasupai ethnography.....83
types, Cor. ley, Wiltshire,	Koryak.....154
England.....117	Memoirs.....140,154
Veddas.....167	Mountain Arapesh.....251
Winnebago Indians.....74	Peoples of the
Yaqui Indians.....58	Philippines.....241
yearly round <u>See</u> Calendar of	Amratians.....142
work	Amur. Government.....168
Yuna Indians.....47	Andaman islanders.....164
Zuni Indians.....85	Andean Indians, Inca and pre-
<u>See also</u> Animals; Crops; etc.	Inca times and origins.....106
Ainos.....32,138	Andes, ancient civilizations....109
Yezo, Japan.....153	Angola, West Africa.....185
Ainus <u>See</u> Ainos	Animals
Alexander, W. DeW. Brief history	as pets, Tanala tribe.....194
of the Hawaiian people.....214	Bakitara tribe201
Algerian Sahara, Berber states	beliefs concerning,
in.....172	Lepchas.....151
Alps.....136	capture.....18
French, pastoral life in.....113	control, by magic, Torres
Alsace.....123	Strait's, Eastern
Amat, Charles. Le M'zab et	islanders.....233
les M'zabites.....172	distribution, studied by
Amazonas, western, headhunters...107	the new geography.....14
Amazonia, tribes, Witotos.....22	domestic.....15
America, North <u>See</u> North America	aboriginal, Gulf area of
American anthropological asso-	the United States.....87
ciation.	BaVenda.....208
Bararo society.....265	breeding.....28
Pueblo Indian journal.....42	Cassubian and Polish...128
American geographical societ.	Tungus.....168
Agrarian Indian communities	Ila-speaking peoples of
of highland Bolivia.....108	Northern Rhodesia.....207
Oriental explorations and	Indo-Germanic peoples....124
studies.....163	Kaiser Wilhelmsland.....234
American historical association.	Kirghiz-Kazaks.....157
Commission on the social	Madagascar.....183
studies. Report, pt. V.....7	Tanala tribe.....194
American museum of natural	Ovinbundu.....185
history.	Philippine Islands.....241
Anthropological papers.....61,	Tingüian tribe.....223
83,251	Seri Indians.....67
Chukchee.....140	Tarahumara Indians.....37
Ethnology of the Gros	domestication.....12,18
Ventre.....61	

<u>Item</u>	
Animals - Continued	
domestication - continued	
for food and transportation,	
American Indian.....	97
Jemez pueblo.....	72
Miskito Indians.....	41
Suru Indians.....	41
Tierra del Fuego.....	101
Eskimos.....	92
husbandry, Africa.....	184
importance	
for prestige and sacrifice,	
Lepchas.....	151
in Hamitic culture pattern,	
Africa.....	181
types kept, Pangwe.....	209
<u>See also</u> Livestock; kinds of	
animals as Cattle; Dogs;	
Goats; etc.	
Animism	
and the food quest, Eskimos....	92
Jibaros and Canelos Indians	
... of eastern Ecuador and	
Peru.....	107
Ankole, Uganda Protectorate.....	202
Anthropological association.	
Memoirs.....	53
Anthropology	
American, point of view.....	29
and economics; Maori.....	226
application to administration	
of an African tribe....	174, 206
archaeological.....	3
cultural.....	3, 9, 16, 146
applied to study of an	
American community....	66, 73
conference.....	31
definition.....	16, 114
differentiated from other	
social sciences.....	33
methodology.....	24, 227
functional.....	16, 185, 229
applied.....	256
characteristics.....	229
defined.....	34
used.....	151
value.....	213
point of view, problems ap-	
plied to American agri-	
culture.....	31

<u>Item</u>	
Anthropology - Continued	
cultural - continued	
related to	
current agricultural	
problems.....	31
economic theory.....	182
sociology.....	114
school.....	9
theory.....	227
culture concept in.....	33
defined.....	29
ethnological.....	3
discovery as a base of.....	10
functional <u>See</u> Anthropology,	
cultural, methodology,	
functional	
methodology, used in study	
Melanesia.....	258
Totas.....	165
physical.....	3
research and teaching,	
institutions.....	184
scope.....	17
social <u>See</u> Anthropology,	
cultural	
source book, African.....	186
theories.....	6
<u>See also</u> subhead anthropology	
under names of specific	
peoples and places	
Apiculture <u>See</u> Bees and beekeeping	
Apples, types and uses,	
Araucania.....	110
Arabia, Rwala Bedouins.....	163
Arafura, Sea of, Australia.....	267
Aranda tribe, central	
Australia.....	22
Arandas, Jalisco, Mexico,	
Spanish-Mexican peasant com-	
munity, sociological study....	89
Arapesh of New Guinea.....	19, 251
Araucanians.....	104
native civilization.....	110
Arawak tribes, central,	
ethnographical account.....	102
Arbos, Philippe. La vie	
pastorale dans les Alpes	
françaises.....	113
Archaeology, pre-Inca times,	
Andean Indians.....	106

Item

Item

Archiv für bevölkerungswissenschaft
(volkskunde) und bevölkerungs-
politik.....127
Arensberg, C. M. Irish country-
man.....114
Arizona
Havasupai Indians.....83
Hopi tribes.....22
Papago Indians.....91
Arnhem Land, Australia.....267
Arrowroot, cultivation, importance
and uses, Hawaiian Islands....225
Arts and crafts
Aztec Indians and adjacent
tribes.....90
Bushmen.....178
central Sumatra.....266
Chan Kom, Yucatán.....77
changes in, Araucania.....104
determined by agriculture,
Africa.....181
development.....30
included in scope of "culture" 30
Penobscot Indians.....82
social effect, ancient
Egypt.....198
Torres Straits.....233
Veddas.....167
Arunta tribe.....263
Ashante.....206
Asia.....22, 34, 137-171
See also names of countries
and peoples in Asia
Assyria, civilization.....147
Attitudes See Beliefs and super-
stitions; also under specific
topics
Australia.....267
aborigines.....13
origin.....237
and Oceania.....214-270
central, the Aranda.....22
native tribes.....264
See also names of states in
Australia
Australian national research
council expedition to New
Guinea.....229

Azanda tribe.....205
Aztec Indians.....90
Mexico.....22
Babylon, civilization.....147
Bachiga of East Africa.....19
Back River.....39
Badarians.....142
Baffin Land.....39
Baganda people.....195
Bagesu tribe, Uganda
Protectorate.....202
Bajau tribe, Borneo.....253
Bakene tribe, Uganda
Protectorate.....202
Bakitara tribe See Banyoro
tribe
Baktyari of Persia.....143
Bali.....220
Balik Papan.....220
Baluba tribe.....175
Bananas
Kiwai Papuans.....242
Melanesia.....258
Solomon Islands.....219
Banaro tribe, New Guinea.....265
Banda.....220
Bandelier, A. F. On the dis-
tribution and tenure of
lands.....35
Bantu stock.....174, 200, 202
See also names of individual
Bantu tribes, as: Ashanti,
Barotse, Bechuana, Dahomey,
and Zulu; and under such
tribal branches as:
Masai and Yoruba
Banyoro tribe, Uganda
Protectorate.....201, 202
Barama River Caribs of British
Guiana.....103
Bari tribe of the Nilotic
Sudan.....205
Baria of Eritrea, Africa.....199
Barley, ancient East.....142
Barrett, S. A. Cayapa Indians
of Ecuador.....100
Barton, R. F. Ifugao law.....215

<u>Item</u>	
Barundi tribe, German East	
Africa.....	197
Basin-plateau peoples.....	86
Basoga tribe, Uganda Pro-	
tectorate.....	202
Bastar; India.....	152
Bataks of Sumatra.....	245
Batchelor, John. Ainu life	
and lore.....	138
Bateso tribe, Uganda Pro-	
tectorate.....	202
Bateson, Gregory. Naven.....	216
Bathonga of South Africa.....	19
BaVenda of Northern Traansvaal	
and Southern Rhodesia.....	208
Bayard Dominick expedition	
publication	
no. 5.....	243
no. 9.....	235
no. 16.....	231
Beaglehole, Ernest	
Ethnology of Pukapuka.	
With Pearl Beaglehole.....	217
Notes on Hopi economic	
life.....	36
Beaglehole, Pearl	
Ethnology of Pukapuka. With	
Ernest Beaglehole.....	217
Foods and their preparation....	36
Beans	
cultivation, Tainos, West	
Indies.....	65
used as food, Tarahumara	
Indians.....	37
Beauchamp, H. K.....	143
Bechuana tribe, Kalahari desert..	178
Bedouins <u>See</u> Rwala Bedouins,	
Arabia	
Beebe, William.....	143
Bees and beekeeping	
Chan Kom, Yucatan.....	77
Veddas.....	167
<u>See also</u> Honey	
Behavior, human <u>See</u> Man, behavior	
Belgian Congo, Baluba tribe.....	175
Beliefs and superstitions	
aborigines, Australia and	
Tasmania.....	237

<u>Item</u>	
Beliefs and superstitions - Continued	
agricultural	
Kiwai Papuans.....	242
Yaqui Indians.....	58
Arunta tribe.....	263
changes in, Araucania.....	104
Eskimos.....	92
Hopi Indians.....	70
included in definition of	
culture.....	30
interpretation, Andaman	
Islanders.....	164
Kalahari Desert tribes.....	178
Lepchas.....	151
natives, Marquesas Islands...	252
peasants, Palestine.....	156
rural, south and west	
Ireland.....	114
<u>See also</u> subject beliefs	
under specific subjects,	
as Animals	
Bell, Sir Charles. People	
of Tibet.....	139
Benedict, Ruth.....	1
Patterns of culture.....	9
Deni-Mzab <u>See</u> Mzabites	
Dennett, W. C. Tarahumara.	
With R. M. Zingg.....	37
Berber states, Africa <u>See</u>	
Mzabites	
Bernice P. Bishop museum.	
Ethnology of Mangareva.....	221
Ethnology of Pukapuka.....	217
Material culture of the	
Marquesas islands.....	243
Memoirs.....	243
Native culture in the	
Marquesas.....	235
Tongan society.....	231
Berries	
patches, tenure, Ojibwa	
Indians.....	63
use of, Menomini Indians,	
Wisconsin.....	57
Best, Elsdon. Maori agri-	
culture.....	218
Betel palm	
Kiwai Papuans.....	242

<u>Item</u>	<u>Item</u>
Betel palm - Continued	
Philippine Islands.....241	Bowman, Isaiah. Geography in
use, Tinguian tribe, P. I.....223	relation to the social
Bibliothek länderkundlicher	sciences.....7
handbücher.....144	Branden, A. P. Maerker- <u>See</u>
Birds	Maerker-Branden, A. P.
catching, Orāons of Chōtā	Branden, Elsa.....50
Nagpur.....166	Breadfruit
domestication, Miskito and	importance
Sumu Indians.....41	and propagation and
Birket-Smith, Kaj. Caribou	utilization, Hawaiian
Eskimos.....38	Islands.....225
Bishop museum <u>See</u> Bernice P.	Marquesas Islands.....252
Bishop museum	Melanesia.....258
Bismarck Archipelago.....254	preparation, Marquesas
<u>See also</u> individual islands	Islands.....252
of the Archipelago, as New	Brewing
Ireland	Banyoro tribe.....201
Blackman, W. S. Fellāhīn of	<u>See also</u> Drink
upper Egypt.....173	Brill, A. A., tr. Totem
Blackwood, Beatrice. Both sides	and taboo.....13
of Buka passage.....219	British Columbia, Haidas of.....22
Blagden, C. O. Pagan races of	British Guiana, Barama River
the Malay peninsula. With	Caribs.....103
W. W. Skeat.....261	British New Guinea
"Blankstown".....93	Kiwai Papuans.....242
Boas, Franz	Trans-Fly region.....269
Central Eskimo.....39	Brown, A. R. Radcliffe- <u>See</u>
Ethnology of the Kwakiutl.....40	Radcliffe-Brown, A. R.
General anthropology.....1	Brown, G. G. Anthropology in
Bogoras, Waldemar <u>See</u> Bogoraz,	action. With A. McD. B.
V. G.	Hutt.....174
Bogoraz, V. G. Chukchee.....140	Brown, J. M. Dutch East.....220
Bolivia, Indian communities	Buck, J. L. Land utilization
and tribes.....108,111	in China.....141
Bombay. University. Land and	Buck, P. H. Ethnology of
labour in a Deccan village...159-	Mangareve.....221
160	Büdner of Schlalach.....126
Bomvana peoples, Africa.....182	Buka passage.....219
Boothia Felix.....39	Bulmerincq, Ernst von. Die
Borders, Karl. Village life	wirtschaftliche und soziale
under the Soviets.....115	lage der landgemeinde
Borneo.....253	Muremoise.....116
central.....246	Bunzel, Ruth.....1
Samarinda.....253	Bushmen
Sea Dyaks.....232	Dutch Guiana.....105
tribes.....236	South Africa.....203
	<u>See also</u> Hottentots; Kalahari
	desert tribes; Pygmies

<u>Item</u>	<u>Item</u>
Butler, M. E.....260	California. University - Continued
Buxton, L. H. D.....177	Settlements of the Tzapotec and Mije Indians, state of Oaxaca, Mexico.....80
Cacao beans, use as currency, Aztecs and adjacent peoples, Mexico.....90	Southeastern Yavapai.....51
Calendar	Cambridge anthropological expe- dition to Torres Straits. Reports.....233
agricultural	Cambridge archaeological and ethnological series.....167,202
Atjeh.....238	Cameroon <u>See</u> Kamerun, West Africa
Borneo, Bajaus and Kenyahs 253	Canada
superstitions, Achehnese...238	French, culture.....69
determination of, pagan tribes of Borneo.....236	Ojibwa tribe.....19
Java.....257	Prairie provinces.....34
Calendar of work	<u>See also</u> names of places in Canada
Atjeh, Sumatra.....238	Canelos Indians.....107
Baganda of Africa.....195	Cannibals, Bagesu tribe, Uganda Protectorate.....202
Cassubian and Polish.....128	Caribs, Barama River, British Guiana.....103
Chan Kom, Yucatan.....77	Carnegie institute of Wash- ington. Chan Kom; a Maya village.....77
Creek Indians.....88	Carpentaria, Gulf of.....267
Gonds of Bastar, India.....152	Cassubian civilization, ethnography.....128
Havasupai Indians.....83	Caste system, service inter- relationships, Hindus.....169
Ho tribe, Chota Nagpur, India.....158	Cattle
Ila-speaking peoples, northern Rhodesia.....207	Alsace.....123
Japan, Suve Mura.....149	averted famine, Lumbwa, East Africa.....189
Kaihsienkung, China.....150	Barundi tribe.....197
"Littledepe," New Zealand.....262	blood, utilization, Masai....193
Punjab, India.....145	care of, Punjab, India.....145
Rif tribes.....176	Chan Kom, Yucatan.....77
St. Denis de Kamouraska, Canada.....69	complex, East Africa.....187
Siebenbürgen, Saxony.....118	Cossacks.....130
Ubenä.....177	decrease in, would result in famine, Masai.....193
California. University	during various historical periods, French Alps.....113
Ethnography of the Surprise Valley Paiute.....60	East Africa.....190
Ethnography of the Yuma Indians.....47	Egypt, ancient.....198
Ifugao law.....215	Fulani.....213
Life and culture of the Hupa...52	
Morphology of landscape.....8	
Publications in American archaeology and eth- nology.....47,51,52,60,215	
Publications in geography....8,80	

<u>Item</u>	<u>Item</u>
Cattle - Continued	China. Central bank <u>See</u> Central
Indo-Germanic peoples.....124	bank of China
inheritance, Dahomey, West	China institute of Pacific
Africa.....188	relations.....141
keepers of, economy.....28	Chonos archipelago, anthropology,
Livonia, Muremoise district...116	bibliography.....101
Pangwe.....209	Chota Nagpur, India.....158,166
place in life of owners,	Church
East Africa.....187	Crawley, Hampshire, England..121
Punjab village.....145	<u>See also</u> Religion
Sind, India.....137	Cities
Thailand.....144	culture.....21
Togoland.....192	<u>See also</u> Urbanization
treatment, Bakitara tribe.....201	Civilization <u>See</u> Cultures
tribes owning	Civilization of the American
Africa.....184	Indian series.....81
East Africa.....187	Clark, R. B. Geography in
Cayapa Indians, Ecuador.....100	the schools of Europe.....7
Central America <u>See</u> names of	Climate
countries in Central America	and civilization.....14
Central bank of China.....141	China.....141
Cereals <u>See</u> Grain	Muremoise district, Livonia..116
Ceremonies <u>See</u> Rites and ceremonies;	<u>See also</u> Weather
also under types of agricul-	Coca, cultivation, Tainan
tural activity as Rice,	culture, West Indies.....65
sowing, ceremonies; Plants,	Coconuts
cultivation, ritual	Hawaiian Islands.....225
Chan Kom.....77	Kiwai Papuans, British
Chapman, B. B. Climate.....141	New Guinea.....242
Charriere, E.....157	Melanesia.....258
Chase, Stuart.....32	Solomon Islands.....219
Chesapeake Bay.....54	Codrington, R. H. Mela-
Chi Ming, Chao <u>See</u> Chiao, Chi-	nesians.....222
Ming	Coffee
Chiao, Chi-Ming. Population.	East Africa.....190
With F. W. Notestein.....141	Thailand.....144
Chicago. University. Publica-	Cole, F.-C. Tinguian.....223
tions in anthropology.	Colle. Les Baluba
Ethnological series.....37,	(Congo belge).....175
69,78,84,149	Colonization and settlement
Childe, V. G.....147	<u>See</u> Land, colonization and
New light on the most ancient	settlement
East.....142	Columbia university.
Chile <u>See</u> Araucania	contributions to anthro-
China	pology.....63,91
Kwantung, Phenix village.....155	Ojibwa sociology.....63
land utilization.....141	studies in the history of
topography.....141	American agriculture.....95
Yangtze Valley.....150	Communications.....7

Item

Communities

case histories, Asia, England,
Canadian Prairie provinces,
New England, the South and
the Middle West.....34
Cossack, of the Ukraine and
of the Don.....130
distribution, Bolivia.....108
founding, Yoruba provinces....211
functional study, Fulani.....213
life and development.....34
English village.....132
St. Helena Island, S. C.....99
literate, subject of the
social sciences.....33
non-literate, subject of
cultural anthropology.....33
organization
Bolivia.....108
change in.....34
classified.....79
Tepoztlán, Mexico.....78
permanent, necessitated by
corn cultivation, Iroquois
Indians.....71
personalities.....34
primitive, norms classified,
Trobriand Islands.....249
rural.....79
Chinese.....79
"Cottonville," Mississippi..73
Great Britain.....132
India, Punjab and northern
India.....145
Indian, highland Bolivia...108
Japanese, Suve Mura.....149
Middle Ages.....129
organization
Orāons of Chōtā Nagpur..166
Piassutten, Ortelsburg,
Prussia.....127
Suve Mura.....149
Tepoztlán, Mexico.....78
Saxon.....132
sites, determined by agri-
culture, Gonds of Bastar,
India.....152
spiritual basis for, Afri-
ca.....186
See also Cultures, village

Item

Communities - Continued

should be studied in
totality.....247
Spanish-Mexican, Arandas,
Jalisco, Mexico.....89
town, American, sociological
study.....93
transition, Quaker Hill.....96
types
Alsace.....123
Barundi.....197
Coña, Pascual.....110
Conzemius, Édouard. Ethnographical
survey of the Miskito and
Sumu Indians of Honduras
and Nicaragua.....41
Cooking See Food, preparation
Coon, C. S. Tribes of the
Rif.....176
Cooper, J. M. Analytical and
critical bibliography of
the tribes of Tierra del
Fuego.....101
Cooper, M. C. Grass.....143
Cooperation See Agriculture,
cooperation
Corn
allusions, ceremonial and
legendary, Iroquois
Indians.....71
Araucania.....104
Borneo, central.....246
ceremonies connected with,
Omaha Indians.....45,46
cultivation
Chan Kom, Yucatán.....77
Iroquois Indians, customs
and terminology.....71
Maya Indians, Yucatán.....62
Omaha Indians.....46
Tainos, West Indies.....65
Yuman tribes of the Gila
River.....84
Zuñi Indians.....43
foods produced from,
Tarahumara Indians.....37
importance
Iroquois Indians.....71
Maya Indians, Yucatán.....62

<u>Item</u>	<u>Item</u>
Corn - Continued	Crooke, William. Natives of
importance - continued	northern India.....145
Tarahumara Indians.....37	Crops
Zuñi Indians.....43	ceremonies
Java.....257	mountain chant, Navajo
kaffir.....212	Indians.....68
origin.....90	Orāons of Chōtā Nagpur....166
plant	<u>See also</u> Rites and cere-
development, Araucania.....110	monies
parts, names, Omaha	chief, St. Helena Island,
Indians.....46	S. C.....99
préparation, Omaha Indians.....46	China.....141
sowers, pay of,	cultivated.....12
Araucanian natives.....110	aboriginal, Gulf area
sowing, Araucanian natives.....110	of the United States....87
use	Barama River Caribs of
for money, Inca Indians....109	British Guiana.....103
Iroquois Indians.....71	Barundi tribe.....197
Corsley, Wiltshire, England.....117	Bismarck Archipelago and
Coryndon, Sir R. T.....179	Solomon Islands.....254
Cossacks, Voisko.....130	German Samoa.....240
<u>See also</u> Kazaks	Indian tribes of Bolivia,
Cotters <u>See</u> Būdner	Peru and Brazil.....111
Cotton	Korea.....162
cultivation, Tainos, West	Lango tribe.....179
Indies.....65	Marquesas Islands.....259
importance, "Cottonville,"	Miskito Indians.....41
Mississippi.....73	Muremoise district,
Philippine Islands.....241	Livonia.....116
Sumatra.....250	Phenix village, Kwantung,
"Cottonville," Mississippi, case	China.....155
study.....73	Sumu Indians.....41
Cows <u>See</u> Cattle	Ubenā.....177
Crane, C. R.....163	Yoruba provinces.....211
Crawley, Hampshire, England,	cultivation
agricultural aspects of	Barundi tribe.....197
history.....121	Bontoc Igorot.....239
Credit, agricultural	careless, Ainos.....153
Alsace.....125	Cassubians.....128
Araucania.....104	ceremonial, for the sun,
Thailand.....171	late Indians.....109
Credner, Wilhelm. Siam, das	Cuba (natives).....49
land der Tai.....144	Deccan village.....159
Creek Indians, social organiza-	Gondā of Dastar, India....152
tion and usages.....88	Hopi Indians.....36
Crime, and custom, Trobriand	Indo-Berberic peoples....124
Islands.....249	influence upon the forest,
	Miskito and Sumu
	Indians.....41

<u>Item</u>	
Crops - Continued	
cultivation - continued	
Malay peninsula.....	261
Manobos of Mindanao.....	230
medieval, Crawley, Hampshire, England.....	121
methods	
aboriginal, Gulf area	
of the United States..	87
African.....	193
ancient world.....	135
Baganda.....	195
Barama River Caribs of British Guiana.....	103
Baria.....	199
Barundi tribe.....	197
Cunama.....	199
Dahomey, West Africa....	188
exhaust soil, Kikuyu tribe.....	193
German Samoa.....	240
Gonds of Bastar, India..	152
Hawaiian Islands.....	225
Hehe tribe.....	174
Ho tribe.....	158
Ila-speaking peoples of Northern Rhodesia....	207
imperfect, Luxembwa, East Africa.....	189
Jivaro Indians.....	112
Kiwai Papuans.....	242
Lepchas.....	151
Malay peninsula.....	261
Maori.....	218
modern, cause disinte- gration of old at- titude towards land, Africa.....	206
native, Africa.....	184
Navajo Indians, compared with adjacent cul- tures.....	56
new, Crawley, Hampshire, England.....	121
Orāons of Chōtā Nagpur..	166
Palestine.....	156
St. Helena Island, S. C.....	99

<u>Item</u>	
Crops - Continued	
cultivation - continued	
methods - continued	
scientific, improv- ability, St. Helena. Island, S. C.....	99
Shilluks.....	212
Siebenbürgen, Saxony....	118
Tainos, West Indies.....	65
Thonga tribe.....	191
Tibet.....	139
Trobriand Islands.....	248
Yaqui Indians.....	58
Zuni Indians.....	43
New Hebrides, Seniang, Mewun, and Lambumbu....	224
Omaha Indians.....	45
Penobscot Indians.....	82
profitability, Alsace....	123
Quaker Hill.....	96
Rif tribes.....	176
semi-communal, Lango tribe.....	179
under code of Hammurabi, Babylon.....	147
Yuman tribes of the Gila river.....	84
Deccan village, India.....	159
festivals, Gonds of Bastar, India.....	152
first, Bakitara tribe.....	201
harvesting	
Achehnese.....	238
apportionment, New Guinea.....	247
Bakitara tribe.....	201
Borneo headhunters.....	246
ceremonies and feasts	
Andean Indians.....	106
Aztecs and adjacent peoples.....	90
Borneo pagan tribes....	236
Egyptian Fellahin.....	173
Gonds of Bastar, India....	152
Hopi Indians.....	36
schedule, Dahomey, West Africa.....	188

<u>Item</u>	<u>Item</u>
Crops - Continued	Cuba, native tribes, ethnology
importance, Bismarck	and natural history.....49
Archipelago and Solomon	Cultivation <u>See</u> under types of
Islands.....254	cultivation, as: Crops; Oases;
in economic land circles,	names of crops
Punjab, India.....145	Cultivators, as an economic
intermediary, Achehnese.....238	class.....12
Java.....257	Cultures.....6,15,30,79
Jivaro Indians.....112	aboriginal
legends, Borneo, Bajaus and	ancient Mexico.....35
Kenyahs.....253	Gulf area of the United
Melanesians.....222	States.....87
modern, introduction, cause	Tasmania.....260
disintegration of old at-	African, analysis.....181
titude towards land,	agricultural people, distinct from
Africa.....206	others, Bakitara tribe....201
planting	Amratians.....142
ceremonies, Aztecs and	analysis.....28
neighboring peoples.....90	ancient.....20
Gonds of Bastar, India.....152	and agriculture.....31
schedule	and climate.....14
Borneo, Bajaus and	and man.....33
Kenyahs.....253	and site (landscape),
Dahomey, West Africa....188	interrelationship.....8
seasons, Lango tribe of	Anglicization, St. Denis de
Uganda.....179	Kamouraska, Canada.....69
prayers for, Tibet.....139	Arapesh.....251
property rights, Ubena.....177	Arawak, central, tribes.....102
reports, Pueblo Indians.....42	area
rotation, Tibet.....139	concept
sacrifices for, Melanesians...222	Africa.....186,187
storage, Bontoc Igorot.....239	applicability to data
Tainos, West Indies.....65	other than Ameri-
Thonga tribe.....191	can.....187
Tibet.....139	distinguished by cattle,
wild, irrigation, unknown,	eastern Africa.....187
Paiute Indians, Surprise	Mexico.....80
valley.....60	Arunta tribe.....263
Yaqui Indians, Sonora,	as non-organic phenomenon....33
Mexico.....58	Assyria.....147
<u>See also</u> Plants; also names	Aztec Indians and adjacent
of crops	tribes.....90
Crow Indians.....22	Babylon.....147
Crow-wing, <u>Hopi Indian</u> . Pueblo	Badarians.....142
Indian journal.....42	balanced, Naskapi Indians,
Crowell's social science series...33	Labrador.....81
Crown lands ordinance, East	Barana River, Caribs.....103
Africa.....190	Barundi tribe.....197

<u>Item</u>	
Cultures - Continued	
Bismarck Archipelago.....	254
Caribou Eskimos.....	33
Cassubian.....	128
Chan Kom, Yucatán.....	77
change	
factors causing, St. Denis,	
Canada.....	69
reaction to, Ho tribe.....	158
Chonoan.....	101
completed, Naskapi Indians,	
Labrador.....	81
concept	
as an adaptive mechanism...	164
as an artifact, Navajos.....	64
formulated.....	33
conflict.....	23
Africa.....	206
contact, Arandas, Mexico.....	89
contemporary, American,	
"Middletown".....	66
Crawley, Hampshire, England...	121
Dahomey, West Africa.....	188
defined.....	25,30
diffusion	
base of anthropological	
thought.....	10
significance, aboriginal	
America.....	98
system, place of Arapesh	
in.....	251
economic elements, Inca	
Indians.....	109
Eskimos.....	38,39,50
European	
assimilation, Baganda	
people.....	195
penetration into Yucatán...	77
Fayum.....	142
folk, French-Canadian, St.	
Denis, Canada.....	69
forms, comparative study,	
Suye Mura.....	149
functioning	
analyzed, Tangier Island,	
Va.....	54
Arapesh.....	251
Barama River Caribs.....	103
pragmatic, Iatmul tribe....	216

<u>Item</u>	
Cultures - Continued	
genuine, defined.....	25
governmental aspects, Inca	
Indians.....	109
Gros Ventre Indians.....	61
history.....	131
Hopi villages of Mishongnovi	
and Shipaulovi.....	36
human character expressed	
in.....	14
Iatmul tribe.....	216
impact upon people, Lepcha	
society.....	151
in regional analysis.....	7
Indo-Germanic peoples.....	124
influenced by	
environment.....	10
European culture, Baganda	195
German land-use reforms,	
Prussian village.....	127
men of genius.....	14
various factors.....	131
institutions	
basic facts and	
hypothesis.....	29
economic study.....	32
importance of kinship and	
marriage systems,	
Melanesia.....	258
interrelationship with	
other factors.....	14
place in culture,	
Fulani.....	213
sociopolitical, effect of	
ecology upon, Basin-	
plateau peoples.....	86
survey.....	15
integration.....	14
by magic, Dobu Islanders..	229
by religion, Murngin	
tribe.....	267
Ovimbundu.....	185
southern Eantu tribe.....	200
to give a definite direction,	
Pueblo Indians.....	53
under new concept of	
history.....	95
with ritual, Navajos.....	56

Item

Cultures - Continued

interrelationship of

elements.....9,10,14,131

analyzed, Tangier

Island, Va.....54

New Guinea.....247

Iatmul tribe.....216

Pueblo Indians.....42

isolation, Tangier Island,

Va.....54

Java.....257

Jibaro Indians.....107

Keraki.....269

Lango tribe.....179

Lepcha.....151

Lesu, New Ireland.....255

living forces in, studied,

southern community.....73

lower tribes, as related to

that of higher tribes.....30

Maori.....226

Masai.....196

material

analyzed, Indian tribes

of Bolivia, Peru and

Brazil.....111

Caribou Eskimos.....38

Cayapa Indians, Ecuador....100

Mangareva Islands.....221

Manobos of Mindanao.....230

Marquesas Islands.....243

Penobscot Indians.....82

Rif tribes.....176

Tepoztlan, Mexico.....73

Maya Indians, Yucatán.....62

Merimde.....142

Muremoise district,

Livonia.....116

Murngin tribe, Australia.....267

Navajo Indians.....64

need for new order of.....21

negro, West Africa

Dahomey.....188

Vai-speaking peoples.....180

Netherlands Indies.....220

patterns

as expressions of human

behavior.....9,33

Item

Cultures - Continued

patterns - continued

cause of dearth of agri-

culture, Yavapai

Indians.....51

Ho tribe, Chota Nagpur....158

Navajo Indians.....64

northwest South America,

position of Jivaro

Indians in.....112

Ovimbundu.....185

place in, of

agriculture

Basin-plateau

peoples.....86

Ireland.....114

Rif tribes.....176

animals, Hamitic

peoples.....181

cattle, East Africa....187

cotton, "Cottonville,"

Mississippi.....73

plants, Ethiopians....181

subsistence activities,

Basin-plateau

peoples.....86

See also Man, behavior,

patterns

Penobscot Indians, in

historic times.....82

Plains Indians.....61

primitive.....5,30

Ainos of Yezo, Japan....153

background.....22

Dahomey.....188

economics of See Economic

life

Germanic.....122

modern.....22

problem, bibliography.....19

Pygmies, Iturian.....204

Roman, ancient.....20

rural

relation to national security

and development,

Thailand.....171

Sind, India.....137

southeast Prussia.....127

	<u>Item</u>
Cultures - Continued	
seen through	
customs and beliefs,	
Eskimos.....	92
laws, Ifugao tribe.....	215
Seri Indians.....	67
Siebenbürgen, Saxony.....	118
similarities, Bushmen and	
Hottentots.....	203
social aspects, Inca	
Indians.....	109
See also Social life	
Solomon Islands, German.....	254
source of elements,	
Ovinbundu.....	135
southeastern United States.....	87
spiritual; Netsilik Eskimos....	76
spurious, defined.....	25
stages of.....	30
Ovinbundu.....	185
stone-age, Arunta tribe.....	263
Sumerian.....	170
Tainan, West Indies.....	65
Tasa.....	142
La Tene.....	136
thirteen studies.....	19
Tibetan peasants.....	139
Todas.....	165
Togoland.....	192
Tongan.....	231
trends, analyzed, Tangier	
Island; Va.....	54
tribal, New Guinea.....	247
type.....	7
determined by corn	
cultivation, Iroquois	
Indians.....	71
uniformity.....	30
village	
differs from city, Chan Kom,	
Yucatan.....	77
effect of European contact,	
Baganda.....	195
Korea.....	162
Palestine.....	156
Prussia.....	127
Pueblo Indians.....	42
Soviet Russia.....	115
See also Communities, rural	

	<u>Item</u>
Cultures - Continued	
Wapiaianas.....	102
whole, of a people, taken	
into account by new	
historians.....	95
wild rice gatherers of the	
upper lakes.....	59
Culwick, A. T. Ubena of the	
Rivers. With G. M.	
Culwick.....	177
Culwick, G. M. Ubena of the	
Rivers. With A. T.	
Culwick.....	177
Cummings, R. F., Philippine	
expedition.....	223
Cunama of Eritrea, Africa.....	199
Cushing, F. H. Zuñi bread-	
stuff.....	43
Custom See Manners and customs	
Czaplicka, M. A. Aboriginal	
Siberia.....	146
Czech academy of sciences	
and arts.....	163
Dahomey.....	22, 188
Dairy	
ceremonies centering around,	
Todas.....	165
farms, Corsley, Wiltshire,	
England.....	117
industry, Quaker Hill.....	96
Dakota Indians.....	19, 59
Dale, A. M. Ila-speaking	
peoples of Northern Rhodesia.	
With E. W. Smith.....	207
Danzig Corridor.....	128
Dates, use of, Rwala Bedouins...	163
Davies, M. F. Life in an	
English village.....	117
Deacon, A. B. Malekula.....	224
Debt, agricultural	
Alsace.....	123
Muremoise district, Livonia...	116
Deccan, India.....	159-160
Delaporte, L. J. Mesopo-	
tamia.....	147
Demonism, relation to folk-	
ways.....	26

<u>Item</u>	<u>Item</u>
Demonstration agents, farm and home, value, St. Helena Island, S. C.....99	Easter Island.....270
Diet <u>See</u> Food	Eating <u>See</u> Food
Dinka tribe of the Nilotic Sudan.....205	Ecology <u>See</u> Environment
Dixon, R. B. Building of cultures.....10	Economic activities <u>See</u> Economic life
Dobie, M. R.....119,135	Economic conditions, different classes, Hindus.....148
Dobu islanders, social anthropology.....229	Economic life.....12,22,27,28,32
Dogs	ancient world.....135
breeding, Koryak.....154	and anthropology, Maori.....226
Seri Indians.....67	Arandas, Jalisco, Mexico.....89
Dollard, John. Caste and class in a southern town.....44	Assyria.....147
Don region, Cossack communities.....130	Babylon.....147
Dornan, S. S. Pygmies & Bushmen of the Kalahari.....178	Baganda.....195
Dorsey, J. O. Omaha sociology.....45	Bantu peoples.....182
Doyang River.....161	southern.....200
Dreams, analysis, and phantasies, applied to racial phantasies.....13	Bontoc Igorot.....239
Driberg, J. H. Lango, a Nilotic tribe of Uganda.....179	Caribou Eskimos.....38
Drink	ceremonies connected with, Omaha Indians.....46
Arawak (central) tribes.....102	Chan Kom, Yucatan.....77
Caribou Eskimos.....38	changes in
Egypt, ancient.....198	independent to dependent, American town.....93
Maya Indians, Yucatan.....62	Quaker Hill.....96
preparation, Thonga tribe.....191	Tangier Island, Va.....54
relationships, Hindus.....169	competition and cooperation in.....19
Dubois, J. A. Hindu manners, customs and ceremonies.....148	Dahomey, West Africa.....188
Dudley Buxton, L. H. <u>See</u> Buxton, L. H. D.	Deccan village.....159
Dura, chief crop, Shilluks.....212	dependent upon land tenure, Inca State.....109
Durkheim, Emile. Elementary forms of religious life.....11	Europe, prehistoric.....124
Dutch Guiana, Bush negroes.....105	functioning, Arapesh.....251
Dutch New Guinea.....220	Gonds.....152
Dyaks <u>See</u> Sea Dyaks	Hehe tribe.....174
Dyk, Walter.....64	Ho tribe.....158
	Hopi Indians.....36
	Indo-Germanic stems.....124
	influence of kinship grouping, religious ideas and magic rites, Maori.....226
	interpretation, Hidatsa Indians, by an Indian woman.....94
	Jemez pueblo.....72
	Kalahari desert tribes.....178

<u>Item</u>	
Economic life - Continued	
Knecisan peoples.....	203
Livonia, Muremoise district....	116
Malekula people.....	224
Maori.....	226
Mexico, Tzapotec and Mije	
Indians.....	80
Mzabites.....	172
Netherlands Indies.....	220
New Guinea	
Arapesh.....	251
Banaro.....	265
Orāons of Chōtā Nagpur.....	166
Paiute Indians.....	60
Pangwe.....	209
place in, of	
agriculture, Aztecs and	
adjacent peoples.....	90
cattle, East Africa.....	187
magic	
Baganda.....	195
Dobu Islanders.....	229
Polish peasant.....	134
problems.....	227
Pukapuka.....	217
pygmies of central Africa.....	210
Quaker Hill.....	96
related to other cultural	
elements	
Kaihsienkung, China.....	150
New Guinea.....	247
Ovimbundu.....	185
Tikopia.....	227
Roman Empire.....	133
rural	
Greece, ancient.....	119
Karghiz-Kazaks.....	157
Sind, India.....	137
Russian village.....	125
Schlalach, Zurich-Belzig.....	126
scope and study methods used	
by various writers.....	226
Solomon Islands.....	219
Sumatra, individual peoples....	245
taboos, Ho tribe.....	158
Tanala tribe.....	134
Thailand.....	144
survey.....	171

<u>Item</u>	
Economic life - Continued	
theory, use of sociology,	
social anthropology and	
social psychology for.....	182
Tikopia.....	227
Tinguian tribe.....	223
Trobriand Islands.....	248
Tungus.....	168
units, Bantu tribes.....	182
warfare, between Dakota and	
Ojibwa Indians.....	59
wild-rice gatherers of the	
upper lakes.....	59
See also Occupations; also	
types of economic activities,	
as Agriculture; Fishing;	
Gardens and gardening;	
Hunting; Industries	
Ecuador	
Cayapa Indians.....	100
Jivaro Indians.....	107
Edel, M. M. Bachiga of	
East Africa.....	19
Education	
coordinated with other	
cultural elements,	
Ovimbundu.....	185
government, U. S. S. R.....	115
in agricultural methods,	
Polynesia, central.....	270
native, East Africa.....	190
practical, effects, St.	
Helena Island, S. C.....	99
See also Schools; Teachers	
Egypt.....	131, 142
ancient, social life.....	198
Fellahin.....	173
Eliot, Sir Charles.....	189
Ellice Islands.....	270
Ellis, G. W. Negro culture	
in West Africa.....	180
Ellis, William. Polynesian	
researches.....	225
Embree, J. F. Suze Mura, a	
Japanese village.....	149
Emigration, Arandas, Jalisco,	
Mexico.....	89
See also Land; colonization	
and settlement	

<u>Item</u>	<u>Item</u>
Engano, Sumatra.....245	Ethnology - Continued
England.....34	function, idea of.....164
Hampshire, Crawley.....121	methods.....24
village, anthropological	theory, history.....4
interpretation.....132	<u>See also</u> Ethnography; also
Wiltshire, Corsley.....117	subhead ethnology under
Environment.....17,79,164	specific places and peoples
adaptation, Murngin tribe.....267	Ethnology of Africa series..203,205
animal, adaptation of,	Europe.....7,113-136
Tungus to.....168	<u>See also</u> names of places in
effect upon	Europe
culture.....10	Exports, Lango tribe of
sociopolitical institutions,	Uganda.....179
Basin-plateau peoples....86	
Eskimos.....92	Familism, sociology of.....155
geographical, determines vital	Family
phenomena.....14	and the land, Ireland.....114
human, Basin-plateau.....86	idea, growth of.....20
of individual, conditioned	life
by cotton cultivation,	Gonds of Bastar, India....152
"Cottonville," Miss.....73	Lhota Nagas.....161
primary, northern Tungus.....168	peasants
relation of man to	Palestine.....156
aboriginal America.....93	Sind, India.....137
Gros Ventre Indians.....61	Torres Straits.....233
problem of importance to	Veddas.....167
economic philosophy.....248	organization, changes in,
<u>See also</u> Agriculture, adapta-	Araucania.....104
tion to environment; Climate;	relations, influenced by
Landscape; Plants	agriculture, Gonds of
Environmental relationship,	Bastar, India.....152
concept of.....7	Farabee, W. C. Central
Eritrea, Africa, Baria and	Arawaks.....102
Cunama.....199	Farmers
Eskimos	day, Korea.....162
Caribou.....38	Egyptian.....142
Greenland.....19	Ethiopian.....181
Netsilik.....76	Hindu.....148
Polar.....22	Korea.....162
Ethiopians.....181	organizations, St. Helena
Ethnography.....30	Island, S. C.....99
<u>See also</u> Ethnology; also sub-	Roman Empire.....133
head ethnography under	tenant
specific places and peoples	Greene and Macon
Ethnology	counties, Ga.....75
foundation for psychological	relation to planter,
and sociological studies	southern town.....44
for administration of	year <u>See</u> Calendar of work
Africa.....185	

<u>Item</u>	<u>Item</u>
Farms	Fields - Continued
arrangement, Kaihsienkung, China.....150	inclosures, sixteenth century, England.....129
business, size of, China.....141	large, town, management, Creek Indians.....88
extent, Alsace.....123	management, Borneo, Bajaus and Kenyahs.....253
form and size, Thailand.....144	patterns, Tzapotec and Mije Indians, Oaxaca, Mexico....80
making, Dahomey, West Africa.....188	selection, omens sought in, Borneo, Bajaus and Kenyahs.....253
management, Crawley, Hampshire, England.....121	size, Ukena.....177
Roman Empire.....133	system
Fayum.....142	Bismarck Archipelago.....254
Feasts and festivals	Crawley, Hampshire, England.....121
agricultural	Solomon Islands.....254
Sea Dyaks of Borneo.....232	tenure, Winnebago Indians.....74
significance, Bajaus and Kenyahs, Borneo.....253	thoughts given to, by Hidditsa Indian woman.....94
and their functions, Keraki...269	utilization, Winnebago Indians.....74
Atjeh.....238	<u>See also</u> Gardens and gardening; Rice, fields
ceremonial, use of taro for, Solomon Islands.....219	Firth, R. W.
designed to ensure good crops, Gonds of Bastar, India.....152	Primitive economics of the New Zealand Maori.....226
new-eating, Hill Marias, Bastar, India.....152	Primitive Polynesian economy.....227
town, and intertown, Pueblo Indians.....42	We, the Tikopia.....228
Yuma Indians.....47	Fischer, Adam
Fei, Hsiao-Tung. Peasant life	Cassubian and Polish ethnography.....128
in China.....150	Cassubian civilization. With others.....128
Fellahin, Egypt.....173	Fishing
Field museum of natural history.	Ainos.....153
Anthropological series...135,186, 194,223	Atjeh.....238
Ovimbundu of Angola.....185	Bantu, southern, tribe.....200
Source book for African anthropology.....186	Barama River Caribs.....103
Tanala, a hill tribe of Madagascar.....194	Cossacks.....130
Tinguian.....223	Eskimos.....38,39,76
Fields	Gonds.....152
arrangement, Thailand.....144	Hopi Indians.....48
clearing, Bakitara tribe.....201	Hupa Indians.....52
common, cultivation, prepa- ration, planting and harvesting, Creek Indians...88	

<u>Item</u>	
Fishing - Continued	
Indian tribes of Bolivia,	
Brazil and Peru.....	111
Keraki.....	269
Kirghiz-Kazaks.....	157
Kwakiutl.....	40
Lesu, New Ireland.....	255
Lhota Nagas.....	161
Marquesas Islands.....	259
methods, Khoisan peoples.....	203
New Hebrides, Malekula	
tribe.....	224
Omaha Indians.....	46
Orāons of Chōtā Nagpur.....	166
Orokaiva.....	268
organization, Pukapuka.....	217
Paiute Indians.....	60
Penobscot Indians.....	82
Pukapuka.....	217
pygmies of central Africa.....	210
taboos, Fulani.....	213
Tanala tribe.....	194
Thonga tribe.....	191
Togoland.....	192
Winnebago Indians.....	74
Yuma Indians.....	47
Yuman tribes of the Gila	
River.....	84
See also Food, sea	
Fletcher, A. C. Omaha tribe.	
With Francis La Flesche.....	46
Fleure, H. J. Corridors of	
time. With H. J. E. Peake....	131
Flinders-Petrie, W. M. See	
Petrie, W. M. F.	
Folklore	
Araucania.....	104
Melanesians.....	222
Nandi.....	189
New Guinea.....	247
Shilluk people.....	212
Folkways.....	26
Eskimos.....	92
See also Manners and customs	
Food.....	26, 28
Ainus.....	138, 153
animal	
Mangareva Islands.....	221
Paiute Indians.....	60

<u>Item</u>	
Food - Continued	
Araucanian natives.....	110
Arawak, central, tribes.....	102
areas, New World.....	97
attitudes toward, most	
important cohesive forces	
in community, southern	
Bantu tribe.....	200
Australia, central.....	264
Baganda people.....	195
Barama River Caribs.....	103
Barundi of Ruanda and	
Urundi.....	197
Borneo	
headhunters.....	246
pagan tribes.....	236
Bushmen.....	203
Kalahari desert.....	178
Caribou Eskimos.....	38
Cayapa Indians.....	100
ceremonies, Zuñi Indians.....	43
Chan Kom, Yucatán.....	77
China.....	141
Chukchee.....	140
consumption	
Bontoc Igorot.....	239
restriction, methods,	
central Polynesia.....	270
utensils, Indian tribes	
of Bolivia, Brazil	
and Peru.....	111
customs	
Bushmen.....	203
Hindus.....	169
Zuñi Indians.....	43
See also Food, ceremonies	
economy, Eskimos.....	92
Egypt, ancient.....	198
gatherers, economy.....	12, 28
gathering	
Basin-plateau peoples.....	86
Caribou Eskimos.....	38
Kwakiutl.....	40
of natural products,	
Hopi Indians.....	36
Penobscot Indians.....	82
See also Food, quest	
Hupa Indians.....	52
Ila-speaking peoples.....	207

<u>Item</u>	
Food - Continued	
Inca Indians.....	109
Indo-Germanic people.....	124
Java.....	257
Jibaro Indians.....	107
Koryak.....	154
Lango tribe.....	179
Lhota Nagas.....	161
Marobos of Mindanao.....	230
Marquesas Islands.....	259
Maya Indians, Yucatán.....	62
Melanesians.....	222, 258
Menomini Indians.....	57
Middletown.....	66
Murenoise district, Livonia.....	116
myths, Zuñi Indians.....	43
Mzabites.....	172
Nandi.....	189
needs, and human relation- ships, southern Bantu tribe.....	200
Omaha Indians.....	45
Penobscot Indians.....	82
preparation	
Barama River Caribs.....	103
Cayapa Indians.....	100
central Australia.....	264
Chan Kom, Yucatán.....	77
Havasupai Indians.....	83
Hopi Indians.....	36
Ila-speaking peoples.....	207
Indo-Germanic people.....	124
Iturian pygmies.....	204
Keraki.....	269
Marquesas Islands.....	235
Melanesians.....	222
Omaha Indians.....	45
Ovimbundu.....	185
Penobscot Indians.....	82
Pukapuka.....	217
pygmies of central Africa.....	210
Quaker Hill.....	96
Rif tribes.....	176
Tanala tribe.....	194
Thonga tribe.....	191
utensils, Indian tribes of ...Bolivia, Brazil and Peru,.....	111

<u>Item</u>	
Food - Continued	
preparation - continued	
Yavapai Indians.....	51
Zuñi tribe.....	43
preservation	
Kwakiutl.....	40
Winnebago Indians.....	74
problem	
Greece, ancient.....	119
struggle for existence, Netsilik Eskimos.....	76
production	
method of insuring, central Polynesia.....	270
southern Bantu tribe.....	200
products	
barter, Inca Indians.....	109
wild, Havasupai Indians.....	83
provided by Government, averted famine, Lumbwa, East Africa.....	189
pygmies, Kalahari desert.....	178
quest.....	26
and animism, Eskimos.....	92
calendar, Yuman tribe of the Gila River.....	84
integration of ritual with, Andean Indians.....	106
Irish countryman.....	114
Jivaro Indians.....	112
Lepchas.....	151
Omaha Indians.....	46
Orokaiva people.....	263
place in culture, Basin- plateau peoples.....	86
relation to kinship system, Banaro tribe.....	265
Solomon Islands.....	219
traced, through strata of civilization.....	20
See also Food, gathering	
Rif tribes.....	176
Roman Empire.....	133
Rwala Bedouins.....	163
St. Helena Island, S. C.....	99
sea	
Araucania.....	104
Seri Indians.....	67
See also Fishing	

Item

Food - Continued

Seri Indians.....	67
Shilluks.....	212
social concept, Tikopia.....	227
Solomon Islands.....	219
study, functional, southern	
Bantu.....	200
Sumatra, individual peoples...	245
Sumerians.....	170
supply.....	26
command of, by individuals,	
Tikopia.....	227
control, central Polynesia	270
Yuma Indians.....	47
taboos, Fulani.....	213
Tarahumara Indians.....	37
Tasmanian aborigines.....	260
Thailand.....	171
Togoland.....	192
Veddas.....	167
vegetable	
and sea food, predominance	
of, Araucania.....	104
Basin-plateau peoples.....	86
dependence upon small	
patches of ground,	
Ainos.....	153
Hupa Indians.....	52
Koryak.....	154
Mangareva Islands.....	221
Paiute Indians.....	60
preparation, Paiute	
Indians.....	60
pygmies of central	
Africa.....	210
Seri Indians.....	67
spontaneous, effect on	
Indian.....	58
Tarahumara Indians.....	37
wild, Tanala tribe.....	194
See also Plants, food	
Winnebago Indians.....	74
Yuman tribes of the Gila	
River.....	84
Zuni Indians.....	43
See also Agriculture; Animals;	
Crops; Eating; Fishing;	
Hunting; Plants; Vegetables;	
also names of kinds of food	
as Corn, Squash.	

Item

Forde, C. D.

Ethnography of the Yuma	
Indians.....	47
Habitat, economy and	
society.....	12
Hopi agriculture and land	
ownership.....	48
Forestry and forests,...	
Madagascar.....	183
Fort y Roldan, Nicolás. Cuba	
indígena.....	49
Fortune, R. F.	
Social organization of	
Dobu.....	229
Sorcerers of Dobu.....	229
Fotuna Island.....	270
Fraternities, esoteric, Zúñi	
Indians.....	85
Frazer, Sir J. G.....	247
Frederick H. Rawson-Field museum	
ethnological expedition to	
west Africa.....	185
French Equatorial Africa.....	209
French Islands.....	254
Freuchen, Peter. Eskimo.....	50
Freud, Sigmund. Totem and	
taboo.....	13
Frobenius, Leo. Erlebte erdteile,	
ergebnisse eines deutschen	
forscherlebens.....	181
Fronius, Fr. Fr. Bilder aus dem	
sächsischen bauernleben in	
Siebenbürgen.....	118
Fruits	
edible, German Samoa.....	240
first	
Bakitara tribe.....	201
Melanesia.....	258
sacrifices, Melanesians...	222
Tongan society.....	231
gathered, Yuma Indians.....	47
gathering, Gonds of Bastar,	
India.....	152
Melanesia.....	258
Roman Empire.....	133
Tainos, West Indies.....	65
utilization, Hawaiian	
Islands.....	225
See also Berries; Trees,	
fruit; names of kinds of	
fruit	

<u>Item</u>	
Fuhrken, G. E.....	111
Fulani of Nigeria.....	213
"Function," distinguished from "meaning".....	164
Functional school of anthro- pology <u>See</u> Anthropology, cultural, methodology, functional	
Futuna (New Hebrides).....	270
Gale, Albert.....	223
Gambier Islands <u>See</u> Mangareva Islands	
Game, as food supply, Africa.....	184
Games and sports place in time schedule, Creek Indians.....	88
Pueblo Indians.....	42
Gamoda, Kiwai Papuans.....	242
Ganda of Uganda.....	22
Gardens and gardening and magic	
Keraki.....	269
New Guinea.....	247
Trobriand Islands.....	243
Arapesh.....	251
backyard, Middletown.....	66
Corsley, Wiltshire, England.....	117
cultivation, ancient East.....	142
cycle, Keraki.....	269
Dobu Islanders.....	229
individual family plots, Creek Indians.....	88
Keraki.....	269
language of, Trobriand Islands.....	243
Lesu, New Ireland.....	255
maintenance	
duty of women, Jivaro Indians.....	112
Rif tribes.....	176
market	
Corsley, Wiltshire, England.....	117
Madagascar.....	183
Melanesians.....	222
motives and aims for, Trobrianders.....	247

<u>Item</u>	
Gardens and gardening - Continued	
Orokaiva.....	268
Roman Empire.....	133
Tainos, West Indies.....	65
truck, Penobscot Indians.....	82
Garson, J. G.....	260
Garvan, J. M. Manóbos of Mindanao.....	230
Gates, William.....	62
Geberschweier, Alsace.....	123
Geldern, Robert Heine- <u>See</u> Heine-Geldern, Robert	
Geographers, function, methods, point of view, and data employed.....	7
Geography	
contribution, to social sciences.....	7
effect on civilization	
Eskimos.....	92
interrelationship with other factors.....	14
human, French Alps.....	113
in the schools, Europe.....	7
nature, views on.....	8
new science.....	14
physical	
Cuba.....	49
Sind, India.....	137
place	
in education.....	7
in evolution of American Indian.....	98
relation of economic system to, Kaihsienkung, China...150	
relation to the social sciences.....	7
Geology, village of Pimpla Soudagar, India.....	159
Georgia, Greene and Macon Counties.....	75
Germanic origins.....	122
Gifford, E. W.	
Southeastern Yavapai.....	51
Tongan society.....	231
Gila River, Yuman tribes.....	84

<u>Item</u>	<u>Item</u>
Gillen, F. J.	Grain - Continued
Arunta. With Sir Baldwin	growers.....131
Spencer.....263	husking and grinding,
Native tribes of central	Punjab, India.....145
Australia. With Sir	Roman Empire.....133
Baldwin Spencer.....264	storage
Gillin, John. Barama river	Bakitara tribe.....201
Caribs of British Guiana.....103	<u>See also</u> Granaries
Gishiga, Bay of.....154	stores, Eritrea, Africa,
Gishiga district.....154	Baria and Cunama peoples..199
Glott, Gustave. Ancient	use, Ruala Bedouins.....163
Greece at work.....119	Granaries
Goats, averted famine,	building, Gulf area of the
Lumbwa, East Africa.....189	United States.....87
Goddard, P. E. Life and	Roman Empire.....133
culture of the Hupa.....52	<u>See also</u> Grain, storage
Gold Coast, Africa.....192	Grandidier, Alfred. Histoire,
Golden stool of Ashanti.....206	physique, naturelle et
Goldenweiser, A. A. Early	politique de Madagascar.....183
civilization.....6	Grandidier, Guillaume.
Goldman, I.	Ethnographie de Madagascar...183
Bathonga of South Africa.....19	Gras, E. C. Economic and
Ifugao of the Philippine	social history of an English
Islands.....19	village. With N. S. B.
Kwakiutl of Vancouver	Gras.....121
Island.....19	Gras, N. S. B. Economic and
Zuni of New Mexico.....19	social history of an
Gomes, E. H. Seventeen years	English village. With E. C.
among the Sea Dyaks of	Gras.....121
Borneo.....232	Grass.....143
Gonds, Bastar, India.....152	cultivation, for hay,
Goodfellow, D. M. Principles	Quaker Hill.....96
of economic sociology.....182	planted, by Yuma Indians.....47
Gorer, Geoffrey. Himalayan	struggle for, Baktyari.....143
village.....151	Great Britain. Colonial office
Gourds, Maori of New Zealand.....218	advisory committee on
Government	native education.....190
idea, growth.....20	Greece, ancient.....135
Sumatra.....250	various periods.....119
Graham, H. G. Social life of	Greene County, Ga., study of.....75
Scotland in the eighteenth	Greenland, Eskimos of.....19
century.....120	Grenoble University. Institut de
Grain	géographie alpine.
basis of city-states, ancient	Bibliothèque.....113
Egypt.....198	Griffin, Gerald.....204
cultivation, Mzabites.....172	Grigson, W. V. Maria Gonds
government purchase, U.S.S.R..115	of Bastar.....152

<u>Item</u>	<u>Item</u>
Gros Ventre Indians, culture and ethnology.....61	Harvard university. Peabody museum.
Group life	.. Barama river Caribs of..
relation to social science.....33	British Guiana.....103
studies, Tangier Island, Va....54	Harvard African studies...176
Groups, sociopolitical, in the Basin-plateau.....86	On the distribution and tenure of lands.....35
Guevara, Tomás. Historia de la civilización de Araucania.....104	Tribes of the Rif.....176
Guiana <u>See</u> British Guiana; Dutch Guiana	Harvesting of crops <u>See</u> Crops, harvesting
Guinea <u>See</u> British New Guinea; Dutch New Guinea; Spanish Guinea	Havasupai Indians, Arizona.....83
Gummere, F. B. Germanic origins.....122	Hawaiian Islands.....214, 225
Gunasekara, A. M.....167	Hawaiian Islands. Board of education. Brief history of the Hawaiian people.....214
Habitat, economy and society.....12	Heckewelder, J. G. E. History, manners, and customs of the Indian nations who once inhabited Pennsylvania and the neighbouring states.....55
Haddon, A. C.....166, 224, 236, 242	Hehe tribe.....174
Reports of the Cambridge anthropological expedition to Torres Straits.....233	Heilungkaing province, Manchuria168
Haeblerlin, H. K. Idea of fertilization in the culture of the Pueblo Indians.....53	Heine-Geldern, Robert. Archaeology and art of Sumatra.....245
Haffenden, J. R. Wilson- <u>See</u> Wilson-Haffenden, J. R.	Hemp, Philippine Islands.....241
Hagen, Bernhard. Unter den Papuas.....234	Herding....
Haidas of British Colombia.....22	Chonoan.....101
Hailey, Lord. African survey...184	Germanic.....122
Hall, S. W. Tangier Island.....54	Hamitic peoples.....181
Hambly, W. D.	Hopi Indians.....36
Ovimbundu of Angola.....185	importance, Shilluks.....212
Source book for African anthropology.....186	Masai.....196
Hamitic races, Africa.....181	Palestine.....156
Hammurabi, code, land cultivation under.....147	Tibet.....139
Hampton institute.....99	<u>See also</u> Pastoral activities
Handy, E. S. C. Native culture in the Marquesas.....235	Herskovits, Mrs. F. S. Rebel destiny. With M. J. Herskovits.....105
Hanson-Lowe, John. Topography..141	Herskovits, M. J.
Hartley lectures.....206	Cattle complex in East Africa.....187
Harvard economic studies.....121	Dahomey, an ancient West African kingdom.....188
	Rebel destiny. With Mrs. F. S. Herskovits.....105
	Hertzog, A. Die bauerlichen verhältnisse im Elsass durch schilderung dreier dörfer....123

<u>Item</u>	<u>Item</u>
Hervey Islands.....270	Hopi Indians.....22,36,48,70
Hewett, E. L. Ancient Andean life.....106	Hops, cultivation.....93
Hidaka, Japan.....138	Horticulture
Hidatsa Indians, agriculture.....94	Jemez pueblo.....72
Hill, W. W. Agricultural and hunting methods of the Navajo Indians.....56	Torres Straits.....233
Hindus.....148	Zuñi Indians.....85
Jajmani system.....169	<u>See also</u> Agriculture; Crops; Gardens and gardening
Hirt, Herman. Die Indo- germanen.....124	Hose, Charles. Pagan tribes of Borneo. With William McDougall.....236
Historian, social, method.....95	Hottentots.....203
History	Nama.....22
concept.....95	Hourwich, I. A. Economics of the Russian village.....125
<u>See also</u> subhead history under names of specific peoples and places	Howitt, A. W. Native tribes of south-east Australia.....237
History of civilization	Hsiao-Tung Fei <u>See</u> Fei, Hsiao- Tung
series.....119,135,147	Hudson Bay, western shore.....39
Hitchcock, Romyn. Ainos of Yezo, Japan.....153	Hulun Buir, Mongolia.....168
Ho tribe, Chota Nagpur.....158	Hunt, George.....40
Hoernlé, Mrs. A. W.....208	Hunting
Hoffman, W. J. Menomini Indians.....57	Ainos.....153
Hogs	and gathering, dependence upon, Paiute Indians.....60
Borneo, central.....246	and trapping, Arapesh.....251
domesticated, Keraki.....269	and war, Koryak.....154
importance, Malekula tribe....224	as an occupation, Dahomey, West Africa.....188
Melanesia.....258	Bantu, southern, tribe.....200
raising, Hawaiian Islands.....225	Barama River Caribs.....103
Holden, W. C. Studies of the Yaqui Indians of Sonora, Mexico. With others.....58	Basin-plateau people.....86
Holdings <u>See</u> Farms; Property	Cossacks.....130
Hollis, A. C. Nandi, their language and folk-lore.....189	Kirghiz-Kazaks.....157
Home university library of modern knowledge, no. 37.....17	customs, pygmies of central Africa.....210
Honduras, Miskito and Sumu Indians.....41	cycle
Honey	Netsilik Eskimos.....76
and beeswax, Tanala tribe.....194	Yuman tribes of the Gila River.....84
gathering, Eritrea, Africa, Baria and Cunama people....199	Eskimos.....39
<u>See also</u> Bees and beekeeping	Caribou.....38
Hoopa Indians <u>See</u> Hupa Indians	Gonds.....152
	Hamitic peoples, Africa.....181
	Havasupai Indians.....83
	Hopi Indians.....36,48
	Hupa Indians.....52

<u>Item</u>	<u>Item</u>
Hunting - Continued	Implements and tools
implements, Indian tribes of	Chan Kom, Yucatan.....77
Bolivia, Peru and Brazil...111	domestic, Marquesas
Jemez pueblo.....72	Islands.....243
Kalahari desert tribes.....178	primitive, Araucania.....104
Keraki.....269	<u>See also</u> Agriculture, im-
Kwakiutl.....40	plements and tools; Hunt-
Lhota Nagas.....161	ing, implements; etc.
Malekula tribe.....224	Inca Indians.....22,109
Marquesas Islands.....259	India, castes.....145,169
methods	<u>See also</u> individual places
Australia, central.....264	in India, as: Bastar,
Eskimos.....92	Deccan, Nilgiri Hills,
Khoisan peoples.....203	Sind; and under individual
Navajo Indians.....56	peoples, as: Hindus, Lhota
Yuman tribes of the Gila	Nagas, Todas
River.....84	Indians, American
Montagnais-Naskapi Indians.....81	Andean.....106
Netsilik Eskimos.....76	anthropology.....97
Omaha Indians.....46	Brazil.....111
Orons of Onōtā Nagpur.....166	evolution, place of
Orokaiva.....268	geography in.....98
Penobscot Indians.....82	Pennsylvania and neighboring
ritual; Andean Indians.....106	states, history.....55
taboos, Fulani.....213	problem.....98
Tanala tribe.....194	Valley of Mexico and adjacent
Thonga tribe.....191	regions.....90
Togoland.....192	<u>See also</u> under names of
Tungus.....168	individual tribes as:
Yuma Indians.....47	Aztecs, Crow, Gros Ventres,
Huntington, Ellsworth. Civili-	Hopi, Incas
zation and climate.....14	Indo-Germanic peoples.....124
Hupa Indians, life and culture....52	Industries
Hurgonje, C. S. Achehnese.....238	Egyptian peasants.....173
Hutt, A. McD. B. Anthropology	modern, traced to origins.....18
in action. With G. G. Brown..174	village, northern India.....145
Hüttenheim, Alsace.....123	Inheritance <u>See</u> Crops, property
Hutton, J. H.....151,152,161	rights; Land, inheritance;
Huxley, Julian. Africa view....190	Property, inheritance;
	Property, rights
Iatmul tribe, New Guinea.....216	Institut international de
Ifugao of the Philippine	bibliographie. Collections
Islands.....19,215	de monographies eth-
Ifurikoku, Japan.....138	nographiques.....175
Igorot, Bontoc pueblo, Luzon,	Institute of Pacific relations.
P. I.....239	International research series141
Ila-speaking peoples, Northern	Institutions <u>See</u> Cultures,
Rhodesia.....207	institutions

<u>Item</u>	<u>Item</u>
International institute of African languages and cultures.....27, 174,208	Kaihsienkung, China, study of...150
Intellectual condition and life	Kaiser Wilhelmsland.....234
Borneo, pagan tribes.....236	Kalahari desert tribes.....178
effect of land-use reforms	Kamasia of East Africa.....189
on, Prussia.....127	Kamehameha I.....214
pygmy tribes of central	Kamerun, West Africa.....209
Africa.....210	Kanitkar, N. V.....159
Invention	Land and labour in a
as one base of anthropological	Deccan village. Study
thought.....10	no. 2. With H. H. Mann...160
defined.....18	Kapok, Thailand.....144
origin.....18	Kapuas River, Borneo.....253
Iringa district, Iringa province,	Karsten, Rafael. Headhunters
Tanganyika Territory.....174	of western Amazonas.....107
Irish countryman, anthro-	Kavirondo tribe, Uganda
pological study.....114	Protectorate.....202
Iroquois Indians.....19,20,22,71	Kayan long house, daily life,
Irrigation <u>See</u> Land, irrigation	Borneo.....236
Jajmani system, Hindus.....169	Kazaks
"Jakeuët," payment and dis-	central Asia.....22
tribution.....238	Kirghiz, ethnography.....157
Japan.....149	<u>See also</u> Cossacks
<u>See also</u> names of peoples in	Kehrl, Konrad. Das dorf
Japan, as: Ainus; also names	Schlalach.....126
of places, as: Hidaka,	Kelly, I. T. Ethnography of
Ifurikoku, Tokachi and Yezo	the Surprise Valley Paiute....60
Jategaon Budruk, Deccan, India...160	Kenya, Government administra-
Java.....220,257	tion of natives.....193
Jemez, pueblo of.....72	Kenyah tribe, Borneo.....253
Jenks, A. E.	Keraki of Papua.....269
Bontoc Igorot.....239	Khoisan peoples of South
Wild rice gatherers of the	Africa.....203
upper lakes.....59	<u>See also</u> Bushmen; Hotten-
Jesup north Pacific expedition.	tots
Publications.....140,154	Kikuyu tribe, Kenya, Africa....193
Jivaro Indians	Kinship system
eastern Ecuador and Peru,	basis of social organization,
life and culture.....107	Murngin tribe.....267
ethnology and history.....112	functional study
Jochelson, V. I. Koryak.....154	Australian tribes.....256
Johnstone, P. H. Culture and	Banaro society.....265
agriculture.....31	influenced by possession of
Junod, E. A. Life of a South	property, Banaro tribe....265
African tribe.....191	Murngin tribe.....267
Jute, Thailand.....144	relation to agriculture,
	Trobriand Islands.....248
	relation to other cultural
	elements, Maori.....226

<u>Item</u>	
Kinship system - Continued	
sociological study, Tikopia...	228
study essential to study of	
ancient social institutions,	
Melanesia.....	258
terms, aborigines of Tasmania	
and Australia.....	237
Totas.....	165
Kiwai Papuans, British New	
Guinea, anthropology and	
sociology.....	242
Kiwanga, Mtema Towegale <u>See</u>	
Mtema Towegale Kiwanga	
Klose, Heinrich. Togo, unter	
deutschen flagge.....	192
Knowledge	
included in definition of	
culture.....	30
integration, needed to better	
understand man.....	8
Königlich sächsische	
forschungsinstitute, Leipzig	
<u>See</u> Leipzig. K. Sächsische	
forschungsinstitute	
Korea, village life.....	162
Koryak, Reindeer and Maritime....	154
Krämer, A. F. Dia Samoa-	
Inseln.....	240
Kroeber, A. L.	
Anthropology.....	2
Ethnology of the Gros Ventre...	61
Peoples of the Philippines....	241
Kulp, D. H. Country life in	
south China.....	155
Kwakiutl Indians	
ethnology.....	40
Vancouver Island.....	19
Kwantung, China.....	155
Kwottos of Nigeria.....	213
Labor	
agricultural	
Alsace.....	123
Cassubians.....	128
China.....	141
Crawley, Hampshire,	
England.....	121

<u>Item</u>	
Labor - Continued	
agricultural - continued	
demand for, Jategaon	
Budruk, Deccan, India..	160
division of	
Jibaro Indians.....	107
Lesu, New Ireland.....	255
Greene and Macon	
counties, Ga.....	75
Madagascar.....	183
Muremoise district,	
Livonia.....	116
philosophy, Hidatsa	
Indian woman.....	94
place in the time schedule,	
Creek Indians.....	88
Roman Empire.....	133
women, Ainus.....	138
Borneo, pagan tribes.....	236
cooperative	
Araucania.....	104
Baganda of Africa.....	195
Chan Kom, Yucatán.....	77
division	
Baganda.....	195
between men and women,	
pygmies of central	
Africa.....	210
Bontoc Igorot.....	239
Chan Kom, Yucatán.....	77
Ho tribe.....	158
Khoisan peoples.....	203
Maori.....	226
Paiute Indians.....	60
Pangwe.....	209
Sea Dyaks of Borneo.....	232
Tepoztlán, Mexico.....	78
Tibet.....	139
wild rice gatherers of	
the upper lakes.....	59
efficiency, factors af-	
fecting, Thailand.....	171
exchange, Chan Kom,	
Yucatan.....	77
Hindu.....	148
incentives, southern Bantu	
tribe.....	200

	<u>Item</u>
Labor - Continued	
Kaiser Wilhelm Island.....	234
Keraki.....	269
Lesu, New Ireland.....	255
"Littledene," New Zealand.....	262
organization	
Kaihsienkung, China.....	150
Pukapuka.....	217
paid, Baganda.....	195
situation, Tikopia.....	227
time division, Chan Kom,	
Yucatan.....	77
Labor-fagina, communal, Chan	
Kom, Yucatan.....	77
Labrador peninsula, savage	
hunters of.....	81
Ladangs <u>See</u> Paddy, fields	
La Flesche, Francis. Omaha	
tribe. With A. C. Fletcher....	46
Lake dwellers, Bakene tribe,	
Uganda Protectorate.....	202
Lambumbu, New Hebrides.....	224
Land	
acquisition	
Eritrea, Africa, Baria and	
Cunama.....	199
Yoruba provinces of	
Nigeria.....	211
<u>See also</u> Land, transfer	
and "mana", Maori.....	226
and the family, Ireland.....	114
and the people	
Germanic culture.....	122
Scotland, eighteenth	
century.....	120
and the State, Africa.....	184
and the village community.....	79
and women	
Tikopia.....	228
Torres Straits, Eastern	
Islanders.....	233
attachment of people for,	
Bolivia.....	108
attitude towards	
disintegration through modern	
crops and methods,	
Africa.....	206
Maori.....	226

	<u>Item</u>
Land - Continued	
boundaries, disputes,	
Tikopia.....	228
Chan Kom, Yucatan.....	77
clan, hereditary, Baganda....	195
clearing	
Manobos of Mindanao.....	230
Sumatra.....	250
Torres Straits.....	233
Yaqui Indians.....	58
colonization and settlement	
system	
Inca Indians.....	109
Roman Empire.....	133
cultivated, put into grazing	
from time to time,	
Kikuyu tribe, Kenya.....	193
cultivation <u>See</u> Crops, culti-	
vation	
disposal, Yoruba provinces...	211
distribution	
among individuals,	
Tikopia.....	228
ancient Greece.....	119
ancient Mexico.....	35
division	
Deccan village.....	159, 160
Keraki.....	269
East Africa.....	190
economic circles, Punjab,	
India.....	145
importance, Maori.....	226
inheritance	
customs, ancient Mexico....	35
Dahomey, West Africa.....	188
Ifugao tribe, P. I.....	215
Pangwe.....	209
Torres Straits.....	233
Yoruba provinces.....	211
irrigation	
ancient	
East.....	142
Egypt.....	198
artificial, Thailand.....	144
India	
Deccan, Jategaon	
Budruk.....	160
Punjab.....	145

<u>Item</u>	
Land - Continued	
irrigation - continued	
methods, Kirghiz-Kazaks....	157
Philippine Islands	
Bontoc Igorot.....	239
terrace.....	241
laws	
ancient Egypt.....	198
and water laws, Atjeh.....	238
Melanesians.....	222, 258
owner, functions, Keraki.....	269
ownership and occupation	
<u>See Land, tenure</u>	
Palestine.....	156
part played in keeping people	
on the island, St. Helena	
community, S. C.....	99
planting	
Hopi Indians.....	36
<u>See also Crops, planting</u>	
ploughing, Atjeh.....	238
policies, colonial, Africa....	184
preparation	
and choice for agriculture,	
Hopi Indians.....	36
Borneo.....	236
Pangwe.....	209
problems	
China.....	150
Livonia, Muremoise district	116
"provision," Saramacca tribe..	105
rent, Muremoise district,	
Livonia.....	116
revolutions, England.....	132
rights	
"hapu" and families and	
individuals, Maori.....	226
Ukena.....	177
Roman Empire.....	133
separation from, slackens	
moral obligations, Africa..	206
society upon, St. Denis de	
Kamouraska, Canada.....	69
Sumatra, middle.....	266
system	
Baria and Cunama of	
Eritrea, Africa.....	199
Cossacks.....	130

<u>Item</u>	
Land - Continued	
system - continued	
introduced by Spaniards,	
modifications in,	
Bolivia.....	108
Macedonia.....	119
Ptolemaic Egypt.....	119
Seleucid Empire.....	119
taxation, assessment and	
payment, Gonds of Bastar,	
India.....	152
tenure	
aboriginal, Gulf area of	
the United States.....	87
African natives.....	184
ancient.....	20
Mexico.....	35
Assyria.....	147
Babylon.....	147
Baganda.....	195
basis of economic and	
social structure of	
the State, Inca	
Indians.....	109
by negroes and whites,	
Greene and Macon	
counties, Ga.....	75
changes in, under European	
influence, Baganda.....	195
claims, individual, Maori..	226
collective, Cossacks.....	130
communal	
Aztecs and adjacent	
peoples, Mexico.....	90
dissatisfaction with	
under new methods,	
Africa.....	206
conceptions, ancient	
Mexico.....	35
conditioned by use of	
soil, Tikopia.....	228
Crawley, Hampshire,	
England.....	121
Deccan village.....	159
effect on negro, St.	
Helena Island, S. C.....	99
endangered by boll weevil	
and economic depression,	
St. Helena Island, S.C....	99

Item

Land - Continued

tenure - continued

Hawaiian Islands.....	214,225
Hehe tribe.....	174
Ho tribe.....	158
Hopi Indians.....	36,48
Java.....	257
Kaihsienkung, China.....	150
Kaiser Wilhelmsland.....	234
Keraki.....	269
Khoisan peoples.....	203
Korea.....	162
laws, Ifugao tribe.....	215
Lepchas.....	151
Madagascar.....	183
Maori.....	226
Middle Ages, England.....	129
Muremoise district, Livonia.....	116
New Zealand "Littledene" community...	262
Maori.....	226
Ojibwa Indians.....	63
Orāons of Chōtā Nagpur.....	166
outside the town area, Creek Indians.....	88
Palestine.....	156
Pangwe.....	209
Phenix village, Kwantung, China.....	155
Poland.....	134
Polynesia.....	270
private, Cossacks.....	130
Pukapuka.....	217
Roman Empire.....	133
Samoa.....	270
social background, Tikopia.....	228
Sumatra, middle.....	266
Sumerians.....	170
Thailand.....	144
Thonga tribe.....	191
Tikopia.....	228
Togoland.....	192
Tongan society.....	231
Torres Straits.....	233
types, Tzapotec and Mije Indians, Oaxaca, Mexico.....	80

Item

Land - Continued

tenure - continued

Veddass.....	167
Yaqui Indians.....	58
Yoruba provinces, Nigeria.....	211
Yuma Indians.....	47
Thonga tribe.....	191
transfer Eritrea, Africa, Baria and Cunama.....	199
Hopi Indians.....	48
Ifugao tribe.....	215
Maori.....	226
Melanesians.....	222
Sumerians.....	170
Torres Straits, Eastern Islanders.....	233
Ubona.....	177
Yoruba provinces, Nigeria.....	211
<u>See also</u> Land, acquisition	
types Chota Nagpur, India.....	158
divisions ancient Egypt.....	198
Melanesians.....	222
Jategaon Budruk, Deccan, India.....	160
Java.....	257
uncultivated.....	26
U. S. S. R.....	115
utilization China.....	141
conditions ownership, Tikopia.....	228
Middle Ages, England.....	129
Papago Indians.....	91
reforms, relation to thinking, daily life and population fertil- ity, Prussian village..	127
values agricultural, Madagascar..	183
"Littledene," New Zealand	262
Phenix village, Kwantung, China.....	155
village, Orāons of Chōtā Nagpur.....	166
<u>See also</u> Man-land relationship	

<u>Item</u>	<u>Item</u>
Landa, Diego de. Yucatan before and after the conquest.....62	Leipzig. K. Sächsische forschungsinstitute. Institut für völkerkunde. Veröffentlichungen.....197
Landes, Ruth Ojibwa of Canada.....19	Leisure class, theory of.....32
Ojibwa sociology.....63	Lepchas of Sikkim, India.....151
Landlord-tenant relations, Greene and Macon counties, Ga.....75	Lesu, New Ireland.....255
Landscape, morphology.....8	Levchine, Alexis de <u>See</u> Levshin, A. I.
Landtman, Gunnar. Kiwai Papuan of British New Guinea.....242	Levshin, A. I. Description des hordes et des steppes des Kirghiz-Kazaks ou Kirghiz- Kaïssaks.....157
Lango tribe, Uganda.....179	Lewis, A. B. Prices and taxation.....141
Language.....17	Lhota Nagas, India.....161
coordinated with other cultural elements, Ovimbundu.....185	Libyans <u>See</u> Mzabites
Cuban natives.....49	Linde, Hans. Preussischer landesausbau.....127
development.....30	Lingthem, Sikkim, India.....151
gesture, aborigines of Australia and Tasmania.....237	Linton, Ralph Material culture of the Marquesas Islands.....243
Java.....257	Study of man.....3
Nandi of East Africa.....189	Tanala, a hill tribe of Madagascar.....194
of gardens, Trobriand Islands.....248	Lips, J. E.....1
Seri Indians.....67	Lith, P. A. van der. Neder- landsch Oost-Indië.....244
Shilluk people.....212	"Littledene," New Zealand.....262
similarities, Bushmen and Hottentots.....203	Livestock attitude towards, Masai.....193
<u>See also</u> Terminology	Bechuana tribe.....178
Laws.....13,17	Deccan village.....159-160
Ifugao tribe, P. I.....215	Java.....257
included in "culture" scope....30	Lango tribe.....179
primitive, observance, Trobriand Islands.....249	Lhota Nagas.....161
Sumatra.....250	maintenance, China.....141
<u>See also</u> subhead laws under such headings as Agricul- ture; Land	Nandi.....189
Leakey, L. S. B. Kenya, con- trasts and problems.....193	ownership, Torres Straits, Eastern Islanders.....233
Lees, G. R. Village life in Palestine.....156	raising ancient Greece.....119
Left Handed, <u>Navajo Indian</u> . Son of Old Man Hat.....64	Baluba.....175
Lehr-Splawinski, Tadeusz. Cas- subian civilization. With others.....128	Cassubians.....128
	Crawley, Hampshire, Eng- land.....121

Item

Item

Livestock - Continued
 raising - continued
 Eritrea; Africa, Baria
 and Cunama.....199
 Madagascar.....183
 Thonga tribe.....191
 Livonia, Muremoise district.....116
 Loeb, E. M. Sumatra.....245
 London school of economics
 and political science.
 Studies in economics and
 political science.....247
 Lorentz, Friedrich.
 Cassubian civilization. With
 others.....128
 Outline of Cassubian civiliza-
 tion.....128
 Lotuko tribe of the Nilotic
 Sudan.....205
 Louis Stern memorial fund.....92
 Loven, Sven
 Origins of Tainan culture,
 West Indies.....65
 Über die wurzeln der
 tainschen kultur.....65
 Low, H. B. Standard of living..141
 Lowe, John Hanson- See Hanson-
 Lowe, John
 Lowell institute, Boston; Mass.,
 lectures.....29,114
 Lowie, R. H.....1
 Are we civilized?.....15
 History of ethnological
 theory.....4
 Primitive society.....5
 Lübeck. Pangwe-expedition.....209
 Lugard, Sir F. D.....206
 Lumbwa of East Africa.....189
 Lumholtz, Carl. Through
 central Borneo.....246
 Luzon, P. I., Bontoc Igorot.....239
 Lynd, H. M. Middletown. With
 R. S. Lynd.....66
 Lynd, R. S. Middletown. With
 H. M. Lynd.....66

McBride, G. M. Agrarian Indian
 communities of highland
 Bolivia.....108
 McDougall, William. Pagan
 tribes of Borneo. With
 Charles Hose.....236
 McGee, W. J. Seri Indians.....67
 McGregor, J. H.....1
 McGraw-Hill publications in
 sociology.....19
 Mackie ethnological expedition
 to central Africa.....201
 MacMichael, Sir H. M.....205
 McMillan, W. G. Studies of
 the Yaqui Indians of Sonora,
 Mexico. With others.....58
 Macon County, Ga., study of.....75
 Madagascar.....183
 Tanala tribe.....194
 Maerker-Branden, A. P.....50
 Magic
 aborigines, Australia and
 Tasmania.....237
 agricultural
 differentiated from
 common sense, Keraki...269
 Dobu Islanders.....229
 Malay peninsula.....261
 Maori.....226
 Orāons of Chōtā Nagpur....166
 Torres Straits, Western
 Islanders.....233
 Trobriand Islands.....248
 and science, Kaihsienkung,
 China.....150
 as an integrating force,
 Dobu Islanders.....229
 economic, Baganda.....195
 New Guinea.....247
 Polynesia, central.....270
 St. Denis de Kamouraska,
 Canada.....69
 Torres Straits.....233
 Mahakan River, Borneo.....253
 Maine, Penobscot Indians.....82
 Mair, L. P. African people in
 the twentieth century.....195

Item

Item

Maize See Corn
 Maize-squash complex, American....48
 Majundar, D. M. Tribe in
 transition.....158
 Malay Peninsula (Malakka)
 pagan races.....261
 Semang tribe.....22
 Malinowski, Bronislaw.....128,
 150, 200, 213, 228, 229
 Argonauts of the western
 Pacific.....247
 Coral gardens and their
 magic.....248
 Crime and custom in savage
 society.....249
 Social anthropology.....16
 Man
 and culture.....33
 antiquity.....17
 as an individual.....17
 behavior.....33
 as member of society, in-
 cluded in scope of
 "culture"30
 expressed in cultural
 patterns.....33
 patterns, Hindus.....169
 character, expressed in
 civilization.....14
 contact with earth, expressed
 through cultural land-
 scape.....8
 development and progress
 from savagery to civiliza-
 tion.....20
 in relationship with other
 human beings.....29
 distribution, studied by
 the new geography.....14
 early, ideas of.....6
 economic classes.....12
 explanation, by sociology.....11
 genius.....18
 intelligence, growth, through
 inventions and dis-
 coveries.....20
 knowledge of, enlarged by
 geographers.....7

Man - Continued
 ratio to land, Chan Kom,
 Yucatan.....77
 relation to environment
 aboriginal America.....98
 Gros Ventre Indians.....61
 importance to economic
 philosophy.....248
 relationships, balance, how
 retained, Ireland.....114
 savage
 achievement:::::15
 and neurotics, resemblances13
 Man-land relationship.....131
 English village:::::132
 French Alps.....113
 Greene and Macon Counties,
 Ga.....75
 Poland.....134
 Scotland, eighteenth
 century.....120
 "Mana" See Land, and "mana"
 Manchuria.....168
 Mangareva Islands, ethnography..221
 Manioc; cultivation, Tainan
 culture, West Indies.....65
 Mann, H. H.
 Land and labour in a Deccan
 village.....159
 Study no. 2. With N. V.
 Kanitkar.....160
 Manners and customs
 aborigines, Australia and
 Tasmania.....237
 agricultural See Agriculture;
 Crops, cultivation; Rites
 and ceremonies
 analyzed, south and west
 of Ireland.....114
 and crime, Trobriand
 Islands.....249
 Arunta tribe.....263
 Creek Indians.....88
 development.....30
 domestic
 Cassabians.....128
 Yuman tribes of the Gila
 River.....84

<u>Item</u>	<u>Item</u>
Manners and customs - Continued	Marriage
Eskimos.....92	.. customs, native, interfer-
Fulani.....213	ence with, cause of
Hindu.....148	depopulation, Pacific
Hopi Indians.....70	region.....23
included in scope of	.. Hindus.....169
"culture".....30	.. law, relation to agriculture,
Indians	Trobriand Islands.....248
Pennsylvania and neigh-	point around which balance
boring states.....55	of human relationships
Yucatan.....77	revolves, Ireland.....114
interpretation	rules, aborigines,
Andaman Islands.....164	Australia and Tasmania....237
Ireland.....114	system, Melanesia.....258
logical, Bush negro of	Todas.....165
Dutch Guiana.....105	Marsden, William. History
Java.....257	of Sumatra.....250
Kalahari desert tribes.....178	Marshall Field expedition to
Khoisan peoples.....203	Madagascar, 1926.....194
Marquesas Islands.....252	Martini, Ferdinando.....199
Palestine peasant.....156	Masai.....193
part played by cattle,	culture.....198
East Africa.....187	Mason, O. T. Origins of
primitive, Germanic.....122	invention.....18
St. Helena Island, S. C.....99	Matthews, Washington. Mountain
Seri Indians.....67	chant.....68
sociological importance.....26	Maya Indians.....109
Sumatra.....250,266	culture.....62
<u>See also Folkways</u>	ethnology, bibliography.....77
Manobos of Mindanao.....230	Maya society. Yucatan before
Manor, medieval.....132	and after the conquest.....62
Manorialism, new, Crawley,	Maynard, L. A. Nutrition.
Hampshire, England.....121	With Wen-Yuh Swen.....141
Manus, of Admiralty Islands.....19	Mead, Margaret
Maori of New Zealand.....19,218,226	Arapesh of New Guinea.....19
Maple sugar, use of, Menomini	Cooperation and competition
Indians, Wisconsin.....57	among primitive peoples....19
Marett, R. R.....146,173	Manus of the Admiralty
Anthropology.....17	Islands.....19
Maria Gonds, Bastar, India.....152	Mountain Arapesh. I. An
Maritime Province <u>See</u> Primorskaya	importing culture.....251
Markets and marketing	Samoans.....19
China.....141	"Meaning," distinguished from
Dahomey, West Africa.....188	"function".....164
Marquesas Islands.....235,243,	Means, P. A. Ancient civiliza-
252,259,270	tions of the Andes.....109

<u>Item</u>	<u>Item</u>
Meat, utilization, Masai.....193	Mishkin, B. Maori of New
Mediterranean, western.....135	Zealand.....19
Melanesia	Mishongnovi, Hopi village.....36
anthropology.....223	Miskito Indians, ethnographical
history.....253	survey.....41
See also names of places in	Mississippi, "Cottonville,"
Melanesia as Bismarck	case study.....73
Archipelago, New Hebrides,	Mitchell, P. E.....174
and Solomon Islands	Moesbach, P. E. W. de. Vida y
Melville, Herman. Typee.....252	costumbres de los indígenas
Mendis Gunasekara, A. See	araucanos en la segunda
Gunasekara, M. A.	mitad del siglo XIX.....110
Menomini Indians, Wisconsin.....57	Mojos, Bolivia.....111
Mentawai Islands.....245	Mond, Robert, expedition See
Merimde.....143	Robert Mond expedition to
Merker, H. Die Masai.....196	New Guinea.
Mesopotamia.....147	Money
Mewun, New Hebrides.....224	Chan Kom, Yucatán.....77
Mexico, ancient, history.....35	use of corn for, Inca
See also names of places in	Indians.....109
Mexico, as Arandas; and of	Mongolia.....168
peoples, as Aztec Indians;	Montagnais-Naskapi, Labrador.....81
Papago Indians; Tarahumara	Moose, J. R. Village life
Indians; Yaqui Indians	in Korea.....162
Meyer, H. H. J. Die Barundi....197	Morals and morality.....13,17
Middle Western States.....34	Borneo, pagan tribes.....236
Middletown.....66	importance, sociological.....26
Migration, Baktyari of Persia....143	included in scope of culture..30
Mije Indians, Oaxaca, Mexico.....80	pygmies of central Africa....210
Milk	slackened, through separa-
methods of procuring, Rwala	tion from land, Africa....206
Bedouins.....163	See also Manners and customs
use, Masai.....193	Mores See Manners and customs
Mills, J. P. Ihotu Nagas.....161	Morgan, L. H. Ancient
Minangkabau of Sumatra.....245	society.....20
Mindanao.....230	Mountain chant.....68
Miner, Horace. St. Denis,	Mozabites See Mzabites
a French-Canadian parish.....69	Mtema Towegale Kiwanga.....177
Minerals, utilized by Eskimos.....92	Müller, F. M.....148
Ming, Chiao Chi See Chiao,	Munford, Lewis. Culture of
Chi-Ming	cities.....21
Minnesota. University. Agri-	Murdock, G. P. Our primitive
culture of the Hidatsa	contemporaries.....22
Indians.....94	Muremoise district, Livonia....116
Mirsky, Jeannette	Murugin tribe, Australia.....267
Dakota.....19	Murray, Sir Hubert.....268
Eskimo of Greenland.....19	Music
	Sumatra, central.....266
	Tinguan tribe.....223

<u>Item</u>	<u>Item</u>
Musil, Alois. Manners and customs of the Rwala Bedouins.....163	New Deal, activities, meaning, Greene and Macon counties, Ga.....75
Myers, C. S.....167	New England.....34,95
Mythology	New Guinea
causes.....13	ethnography.....247
development.....30	Mandated Territory,
interpretation, Andaman Islanders.....164	Sepik-Aitape district.....251
New Guinea.....247	Melanesian.....247
origin, Maori.....218	<u>See also</u> British New Guinea;
place of corn in, Zuni Indians.....43	Dutch New Guinea; Kaiser
studied through dreams and phantasies.....13	Wilhelmsland; also names of tribes, as: Arapesh, Banaro, Iatmul
Zuni Indians.....85	New Hampshire; social and economic history.....95
Mzabites, Africa.....172	New Hanover.....254
Nagas <u>See</u> Lhota Nagas	New Hebrides, Malekula
Nandi of East Africa.....189	people.....224
Nanking. University.....141	New Ireland.....255
Narcotics	New Lauenburg.....254
Ila-speaking peoples of Northern Rhodesia.....207	New Mecklenburg.....254
<u>See also</u> Stimulants	New Mexico
Nasse, E. On the agricultural community of the Middle Ages..129	Sandoval County.....72
National academy of sciences.	<u>See also</u> names of peoples in New Mexico, as Zuni
Manóbos of Mindanao.....230	New Pomerania.....254
National economic council.....141	New York <u>See</u> names of places and peoples in New York, as:
Native races of the British Empire series.....145	Iroquois Indians
Navajo Indians.....53,56,68	New York (City) Museum of the American Indian. Heye foundation.....
culture.....64	Indian notes and monographs.....43,100
Naven.....216	Zuni breadstuff.....43
Negro	New York State museum. Iroquois uses of maize and other food plants.....71
American.....44,73,99	New York university. Education dept. Iroquois uses of maize and other food plants.....71
<u>See also</u> names of African negro tribes	New Zealand
Nelson, J. L. Rhythm for rain.....70	"Littledene" community.....262
Nelson, N. C.....1	<u>See also</u> names of peoples as Maori
Netherlands Indies.....220,244	
<u>See also</u> Borneo; Java; New Guinea; and Sumatra	
Neuchâtel.....136	
Neurotics, and savages, resemblances.....13	

<u>Item</u>	
New Zealand. Council for educational research.	Littleedene. 262
Nicaragua, Miskito and Sumu Indians.	41
Nicollet.	57
Niessel, H. A. Les Cosaques.	130
Nieuwenhuis, A. W. Quer durch Borneo.	253
Nieuwenhuis von Udküll-Gildenbandt, M.	253
Nigeria.	211, 213
Nile valley, Egypt.	173
Nilgiri Hills, India.	165
Nilotic tribes.	202, 205
Niue.	270
Nordenskiöld, Erland. Ethnography of South America seen from Mojos in Bolivia.	111
North America.	35-99
See also names of places and peoples in North America, including names of Indian stocks as: Eskimos, Iroquois, Maya, Yuman, Zuñi, and tribes belonging to these stocks	
Notestein, F. W. Population. With Chi-Ming Chiao.	141
Nuba tribe of the Nilotic Sudan.	205
Nuer tribe of the Nilotic Sudan.	205
Nurses, rural, value, St. Helena Island, S. C.	99
Nutmegs and cloves, cultivation, Sumatra.	250
Nutrition See Food	
Oases, cultivation.	26
Oaxaca, Mexico, Tzapotec and Mije Indians.	80
Ober-Spechbach, Alsace.	123
Occupations	
Deccan village.	159
Kalahari desert, pygmies and Bushmen.	173
medieval and modern, Crawley, Hampshire, England.	121

<u>Item</u>	
Occupations - Continued	
Netsilik Eskimos.	76
See also Economic life; also types of occupations, such as Fishing, Hunting	
Oceania.	254
See also names of individual islands and groups of islands in Oceania	
"Oceania" monographs.	256
Oilseeds, Thailand.	144
Ojibwa Indians.	19, 59
sociology.	63
Okhotsk, sea of.	154
Olives, cultivation, Roman Empire.	133
Orana Indians; sociology.	45
Orangs of Chōtā Nagpur.	166
Orient.	142
See also names of countries in the Orient	
Orokaiva, Northern Division of Papua.	268
O'Sullivan, A. W. S.	238
Overbergh, Cyr. van.	175
Ovimbundu of Angola, Africa.	185
Pacific region, depopulation.	23
Paddy	
cultivation	
Achehnese.	238
Borneo.	236
Sea Dyaks.	232
fields, central Borneo.	246
Paiute Indians, Surprise Valley, ethnography.	60
Palestine, village life.	156
Palm trees	
cultivation and inheritance, Dahomey, West Africa.	188
importance	
Dahomey, West Africa.	188
Mzabites.	172
Thailand.	144
Pangwe people.	209
Papago Indians, kinship system and social organization.	91
Papua See British New Guinea	

<u>Item</u>	<u>Item</u>
Paris. Institut catholique.....210	Peasants - Continued
Parish, Crawley, Hampshire, England.....121	rights and duties, Baganda of Africa.....195
Parker, A. C. Iroquois uses of maize and other food plants.....71	Roman Empire.....133
Parkinson, R. H. R. Dreissig jahre in der Südsee.....254	state, Java.....257
Parsons, E. C.....42	Pennsylvania and neighboring states, Indian nations of.....55
Parsons, Mrs. E. W. C. Pueblo of Jemez.....72	Pennsylvania. Universtiy. University museum. Central Arawaks.....102
Pastoral activities	Pennsylvania historical society. History, manners, and customs of the Indian nations who once inhabited Pennsylvania and the neighboring states....55
advance of agriculture over, Araucania.....104	Penobscot Indians, Maine.....82
Alps, French.....113	Penrhyn Island.....270
Bakitara.....201-202	Penshina Bay.....154
Banyankole.....202	Pepper plantations, Sumatra.....250
Bari.....205	Percy Sladen trust expedition to Melanesia. Publication...258
Fulani.....213	Perham, John.....232
primitive, St. Helena Island, S. C.....99	Persia, Baktyari of.....143
southern Bantu tribe.....200	Peru
<u>See also Herding</u>	Indian tribes.....111
Pastoral nomads	<u>See also</u> names of specific tribes, as Incas, Jibaros
economic class.....12	Petrie, W. M. F. Social life in ancient Egypt.....198
raids, Egypt.....131	Phenix village, Kwantung, China, sociology.....155
Patara, cultivation, importance and uses, Hawaiian Islands....225	Philippine Islands.....241
Paumotu.....270	<u>See also</u> names of specific peoples and places in the Philippines, as: Ifugaos; Tinguians
Peabody museum <u>See</u> Harvard university. Peabody museum	Philippine Islands. Dept. of the interior. Bontoc Igorot.....239
Peake, H. J. E.	Phillips academy, Andover, Mass. Dept. of archaeology....72
Corridors of time. With H. J. Fleure.....131	Philology. <u>See</u> Language; Terminology
English village.....132	Philosophy.....13
Peanuts	development.....30
Borneo, central.....246	Piassutten, Ortelsburg, Prussia.....127
Tainos, West Indies.....65	Pigeons, Melanesia.....258
Peas, black-eyed, cultivation, Yuman tribes of the Gila River.....84	Pigny, Ferry de.....157
Peasants	
caused by plantation economy, South.....75	
China, Yangtze Valley.....150	
Egypt.....173	
family life, Sind, India.....137	
life, Tibet.....139	
Poland.....134	

<u>Item</u>	
Pimpla Soudagar, Deccan, India...	159
Pinard de la Boullaye.....	210
Pineapples	
Borneo, central.....	246
Tainos, West Indies.....	65
Pitt-Rivers, G. H. L.-F. Clash	
of culture and the conflict	
of races.....	23
Plains Indians, culture.....	61
Planning, regional.....	21
Plantation	
economy	
prepares the land and man	
for peasantry, southern	
Black Belt.....	75
Thailand.....	144
layout, German Samoa.....	240
negro on.....	73
preparation, Miskito and	
Sumu Indians.....	41
See also Land; Property	
Planter, relation to tenant	
farmer, southern town.....	44
Plants	
attitude of Jibaro and	
Canelos Indians towards....	107
control, by magic, Torres	
Straits, Eastern Islanders.	233
cultivated.....	15
Hopi Indians.....	48
importance, Vai-speaking	
people.....	180
Kaiser Wilhelmsland.....	234
Keraki.....	269
Maori.....	218
Marquesas Islands.....	235
Sind, India.....	137
Sumerians.....	170
Tinguian tribe.....	223
Torres Straits.....	233
Yuman tribes of the	
Gila River.....	84
cultivation	
economy.....	28
methods	
Mangareva Islands.....	221
Torres Straits.....	233
ritual, Andean Indians.....	106
Deccan village.....	159

<u>Item</u>	
Plants - Continued	
distribution, studied by the	
new geography.....	14
emblem, Orokaiva.....	268
Eskimos.....	92
food	
Africa.....	186
cultivated	
Madagascar.....	183
Maori.....	218
Tikopia.....	227
cultivation, Marquesas	
Islands.....	235
important, Pangwe.....	209
Madagascar.....	183
Philippine Islands.....	241
Rwala Bedouins.....	163
uses, ethnologic study,	
Iroquois Indians.....	71
gathered	
pygmies of central	
Africa.....	210
Yuman tribes of the Gila	
River.....	84
importance	
Ethiopian culture pattern,	
Africa.....	181
Indo-Germanic peoples.....	124
individual's identity with,	
Orokaiva.....	268
influence upon mode of	
living, Indo-Germanic	
peoples.....	124
leguminous, cultivation,	
Rif tribes.....	176
Melanesia.....	258
Tainos, West Indies.....	65
uses	
in treatment of disease,	
Tinguian tribe.....	223
primitive.....	18
varieties, Shilluks.....	212
wild	
gathering, tribes of the	
Rif.....	176
used as food, Yavapai	
Indians.....	51
Yuman tribes of the Gila	
River.....	84
See also Crops; Vegetables	

Item

Pleistocene reindeer hunter.....	15
Poland, ethnography.....	128
Political conditions, adaptation of agriculture to, Manobos....	230
Political units, aboriginal America.....	98
Pollera, Alberto. I Baria e i Cunama.....	199
Polynesia central.....	270
economy.....	227
See also names of islands and groups of islands in Polynesia, as: Easter Island; Futuna; Hawaiian Islands; Marquesas Islands; New Zealand; Samoa; Tonga; Uvea	
Pondo people, Africa.....	182
Pontianak, Borneo.....	253
Poona, India.....	160
Population China.....	141
Crawley, Hampshire, England.....	121
Deccan village, India.....	159
fertility, effect of German land-use reforms, Prussian village.....	127
Muremoise district, Livonia...116	
rural, Greece, ancient.....	119
Poultry, Chan Kom, Yucatán.....	77
Poverty, causes, analyzed, Hindu.....	148
See also Wealth	
Powdermaker, Hortense After freedom.....	73
Life in Lesu.....	255
Price, H. L. Ward-, See Ward- Price, H. L.	
Prices agricultural, China.....	141
rise, effect on prosperity, Deccan village.....	160
Primorskaya.....	168
Production agricultural by natives and Europeans, Africa.....	184
changes possible, Tikopia..	227

Item

Production - Continued	
Dahomey, West Africa.....	188
factors affecting, Siam.....	171
groups; Chan Kom, Yucatan.....	77
magic of; Maori.....	226
motives, wild rice gatherers.....	59
organization, Maori.....	226
ritual in, Tikopia.....	227
Products agricultural marketing internal, Siam.....	171
Roman Empire.....	133
of the farm, attitude towards, Polish peasant.....	134
principal, Aztecs and adjacent peoples, Mexico.....	90
Suye Mura, Japan.....	149
Togoland.....	192
trade, Netherlands Indies	220
Baganda people.....	195
disposal, Yoruba provinces of Nigeria.....	211
distribution, Ho tribe.....	158
sold in markets, Dahomey, West Africa.....	188
wild abundance, Yavapai Indians.....	51
gathering, Rif tribes.....	176
See also types of products such as Vegetables	
Property and mutual service, Uvena....	177
before and after the Spanish conquest, Araucania.....	104
categories, Ojibwa Indians....	63
community, extent, Bolivia...108	
Creek Indians.....	88
Dahomey, West Africa.....	188
Eritrea, Africa, Baria and Cunama.....	199
idea growth.....	20
Lepchas.....	151

<u>Item</u>	
Property - Continued	
inheritance	
ancient Egypt.....	193
Chan Kom, Yucatan.....	77
Ifugao tribe, P. I.....	215
Melanesians.....	222
Ukena.....	177
Veddass.....	167
law, Ifugao tribe.....	215
Melanesians.....	222, 253
ownership and control	
Baluba tribe.....	175
Kopi Indians.....	36
relation to economic life	
and kinship system,	
Bamaro tribe.....	265
personal	
Chan Kom, Yucatan.....	77
Melanesians.....	222
principles, Ojibwa Indians.....	63
rights	
Baluba tribe.....	175
in rice beds, wild rice	
gatherers.....	59
Torres Straits, Eastern	
Islanders.....	233
Veddass.....	167
Psychology	
Freudian, used.....	151
social, related to economic	
theory.....	122
Pueblo Indians.....	42
community, Jemez.....	72
culture, idea of fertiliza-	
tion in.....	53
Pueblo viejo, Mitla, Oaxaca,	
Mexico.....	80
Pukaputa.....	217
Pumpkins.....	84
Punjab, India.....	145
Pygmies	
Africa	
central.....	210
Congo.....	204
Iturian.....	204
See also Kalahari desert tribes	
Quain, B. Iroquois.....	19
Quaker Hill.....	96

<u>Item</u>	
Race and races.....	17
contact and adaptability.....	23
interrelationship with	
other factors.....	14
psychology.....	13
relations, Borneo, pagan	
tribes.....	236
similarities, Bushmen	
and Hottentots.....	203
Sind, India.....	137
uncivilized, customs and	
institutions, study of,	
methods to be followed.....	24
Radcliffe-Brown, A. R.	
Andaman Islanders.....	164
cited.....	34
Methods of ethnology and	
social anthropology.....	24
Social organizations of	
Australian tribes.....	256
Radin, Paul. Winnebago tribe...	74
Raffles, Sir T. S. History	
of Java.....	257
Rain making	
Bari tribe.....	205
Keraki.....	269
mountain chant ceremony,	
Navajo Indians.....	68
prayers, Tibet.....	139
Solomon Islands.....	219
Rainfall, uncertainty,	
Jategaon Budruk, Deccan	
India.....	160
Rapa.....	270
Raper, A. F. Preface to	
peasantry.....	75
Rasmussen, Knud. Netsilik	
Eskimos.....	76
Redfield, Robert	
Chan Kom; a Maya village.	
With Alfonso Villa R.....	77
Tepoztlán, a Mexican	
village.....	78
Regional planning See Planning,	
regional	
Regions and regionalism	
agricultural, China.....	141
characteristics, reconstruction,	
redefinition, and relation	
to city.....	21

<u>Item</u>	<u>Item</u>
Regions and regionalism - Continued	Religion - Continued
history and politics.....21	similarities among Bushmen
systems.....7	and Hottentots.....203
Reichard, G. A.....1	Sind, India.....137
Reichel, W. C.....55	Tinguian tribe.....223
Reindeer	Todas.....165
breeding	Torres Straits.....233
Chukchee.....140	use of prayer for controlling
Koryak.....154	production and consumption,
Tungus.....168	central Polynesia.....270
hunting, Pleistocene.....15	Veddas.....167
Religion.....13,17	<u>See also</u> Magic; Rites and
animistic view, Jibaro	ceremonies
Indians.....107	Rhodesia <u>See</u> names of individual
Arapesh.....251	peoples in Rhodesia, as:
as an integrating factor	BaVenda; Ila-speaking peoples
in culture, Murngin tribe..267	Rice
Aztec Indians and adjacent	as an article of trade,
tribes.....90	Sumatra.....250
concepts, in agriculture,	Borneo, central.....246
Bajaus and Kenyahs,	ceremonies connected with
Borneo.....253	Bajaus and Kenyahs.....253
cult, Congo pygmies.....204	Tinguian tribe.....223
development.....30	cultivation
duties performed, payment and	calendar, Borneo.....253
distribution of "jakeuët",	Java.....257
Achehnese.....238	Kaihsienkung, China.....150
Egyptian peasants.....173	Korea.....162
forms, elementary.....11	Manóbos of Mindanao.....230
Fulani.....213	Philippine Islands.....241
market as a factor in,	Sumatra.....250
Dahomey, West Africa.....188	terraces, Ifugao tribe,
Montagnais-Naskapi Indians.....81	P. I.....215
Palestine peasants.....156	Thailand.....144
place in social organization,	Tinguian tribe.....223
Yoruba provinces,	fields
Nigeria.....211	property rights in, wild
place of corn in, Zuñi	rice gatherers.....59
Indians.....43	tenure
primitive, analyzed and	Achehnese.....238
explained.....11	Ojibwa Indians.....63
pygmy tribes of central	harvesting
Africa.....210	Achehnese.....238
relation to other cultural	feast, Manóbos of
elements.....14	Mindanao.....230
Ovimbundu.....185	Sumatra.....250
Pueblo Indians.....42	importance
Siberian tribes, analyzed.....146	Bajaus and Kenyahs.....253
	Lhota Nagas.....161

	<u>Item</u>
Rice - Continued	
production rate, Sumatra.....	250
sowing	
ceremonies, Maróbos of	
Mindanao.....	230
Punjab, India.....	145
Sumatra.....	250
time and place, Maróbos of	
Mindanao.....	230
threshing, Sumatra.....	250
transplanting, Sumatra.....	250
wild	
gatherers of the upper	
lakes, North America.....	59
use of, Menomini Indians.....	57
See also Paddy	
Richards, A. I. Hunger and	
work in a savage tribe.....	200
Rif tribes.....	176
Rites and ceremonies	
agricultural	
Andean Indians.....	106
animal propitiation,	
Fulani.....	213
Borneo, Bajaus and Kenyahs.....	253
Hopi Indians.....	36, 48
Kiwai Papuans.....	242
Lepchas.....	151
Lhota Nagas.....	161
Malay peninsula.....	261
Maori.....	218
Oráons of Chōtā Nagpur.....	166
Saramacca tribe.....	105
Sea Dyaks of Borneo.....	232
Trobriand Islands.....	248
Andaman Islanders.....	164
Arapesh.....	251
Aztec Indians and adjacent	
tribes.....	90
dairy, Todas.....	165
fertility and fructification,	
Andean Indians.....	106
Hindus.....	148
Indians in Yucatan.....	77
initiation, Australian and	
Tasmanian aborigines.....	237
integration with daily life,	
Navajo Indians.....	56

	<u>Item</u>
Rites and ceremonies - Continued	
magical	
Malay peninsula.....	261
Oráons of Chōtā Nagpur.....	166
related to other cultural	
elements, Maori.....	226
Navajo Indians.....	68
production, Tikopia.....	227
rain and growth, Andean	
Indians.....	106
related to other cultural	
aspects, Iatmul tribe.....	216
sowing and harvest, Aztecs	
and adjacent peoples.....	90
Zuñi Indians.....	85
See also under types of	
activity, as Crops, harvest-	
ing; and also under	
specific crops, such as,	
Corn, Rice, Taro	
Rivers, G. H. L.-F. Pitt- See	
Pitt-Rivers, G. H. L.-F.	
Rivers, W. E. R.	
History of Melanesian	
society.....	258
Todas.....	165
Robert Mond expedition to	
New Guinea.....	247
Rollin, Louis. Les îles	
marquises.....	259
Roman Empire.....	135
social and economic history..	133
Roscoe, John	
Bakitara or Banyoro.....	201
Northern Bantu.....	202
Rosenwald schools, value to	
negro community, St.	
Helena Island, S. C.....	99
Rostovtzeff, M. I. Social	
and economic history of the	
Roman Empire.....	133
Roth, H. L. Aborigines of	
Tasmania.....	260
Rotuma.....	270
Rousseau, J. J.....	242
Roy, S. C. Oráons of Chōtā	
Nagpur.....	166

<u>Item</u>	<u>Item</u>
Royal institute of international affairs. Committee of the African research survey.....184	Schebesta, Paul. Among Congo pigmies.....204
Rubber cultivation, Tainos, West Indies.....65	Schlalach, Zauch-Belzig.....126
Eritrea, Africa, Baria and Cunama.....199	Schmidt.....210
plantations, Thailand.....144	Schmieder, Oscar. Settlements of the Tzapotec and Mije Indians, state of Oaxaca, Mexico.....80
Russia.....125	Schoedsack, E. B.....143
See also Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Schools Crawley, Hampshire, England.....121
Rwala Bedouins, Arabia.....163	Muremoise district, Livonia.....116
Sächsische forschungsinstitute See Leipzig. K. Sächsische forschungsinstitute	See also Education; Teachers
Sacrifices, Melanesians.....222	Science and magic, Kaihsienkung, China.....150
Sago Arapesh.....251	by-product of natural adaptation.....15
Kiwai Papuans.....242	Scotland, social life.....120
Orokaiva.....268	Scott, Walter, ltd. Contemporary science series, v. 28.....18
palm, central Borneo.....246	Sea Dyaks, of Borneo.....232
Sahara See Algerian Sahara	Seafood See Food, sea
Sahasrabuddhe, D. L.....159	Seasons See Calendar
St. Denis de Kamouraska, Canada, ethnography and history.....69	Seeds cultivation, Maya Indians.....62
St. Helena Island, S. C.....99	gathering, Yuma Indians.....47
St. Mathias.....254	Seligman, B. Z. Pagan tribes of the Nilotic Sudan. With C. G. Seligman.....205
Samachique village.....37	Veddass. With C. G. Seligman.....167
Samarinda, Borneo.....253	Seligman, C. G. Pagan tribes of the Nilotic Sudan. With B. Z. Seligman.....205
Samoa and Samoans.....19,22,217,240	Veddass. With B. Z. Seligman.....167
Sanderson, E. D. Rural community.....79	Seltzer, C. C. Studies of the Yaqui Indians of Sonora, Mexico. With others.....58
Sandoval County, New Mexico.....72	Semang tribe, Malay peninsula.....22
Sandwich Islands See Hawaiian Islands	Seniang, New Hebrides.....224
Sanguir Archipelago.....220	Seri Indians.....67
Sapir, Edward.....64	Sheep raising, Kaihsienkung, China.....150
Culture, genuine and spurious.....25	
Saramacca tribe, Dutch Guiana.....105	
Sauer, C. O. Morphology of landscape.....8	
Saxony, Siebenbürgen.....118	
Schapera, Isaac. Khoisan peoples of South Africa.....203	

<u>Item</u>	<u>Item</u>
Shilluk people.....205,312	Smithsonian institution. Bureau
Shipaulovi (Hopi village).....36	of American ethnology - Continued
Shirokogoroff, S. M. Social	Omaha tribe.....46
organization of the Northern	Seri Indians.....67
Tungus.....163	Social organization and
Shullas <u>See</u> Shilluks	social usages of the
Siam <u>See</u> Thailand	Indians of the Creek
Siberia, aboriginal,	confederacy.....88
sociology analyzed.....146	Wild rice gatherers of
Siebenbürgen, Saxony.....113	the upper lakes.....59
Silk industry, Faihshienkung,	Winnebago tribe.....74
China.....150	Zuñi Indians.....85
Sind, India.....137	Smuts, General.....184
Sisal, East Africa.....190	Snakeroot, use of, Menomini
Site <u>See</u> Landscape	Indians, Wisconsin.....57
Skeat, W. W. Pagan races of	Social life.....6,17,32
the Malay peninsula. With	adaptation of agriculture
C. O. Blagden.....261	to, Manobos.....230
Slavery, New Zealand Maori.....226	affects economic productiv-
Smith, E. W.	ity, Thailand.....171
Golden stool.....206	Arandas, Jalisco, Mexico.....89
Ila-speaking peoples of	Arunta tribe.....263
northern Rhodesia. With	Australia and Tasmania,
A. M. Dale.....207	aborigines.....237
Smith, Kaj Birket- <u>See</u>	based on kinship system,
Birket-Smith, Kaj	Murngin tribe.....267
Smith Sound.....39	Caribou Eskimos.....38
Smithsonian institution. Bureau	caste system, Hindus.....169
of American ethnology.	changes, Araucania.....104
Aboriginal culture of the	classes, Crawley, England....121
Southeast.....87	codes, Congo pygmies.....204
Analytical and critical	coordinated with other
bibliography of the	elements, Ovimbundu.....185
tribes of Tierra del	Creek Indians.....88
Fuego.....101	Cuban natives.....49
Basin-plateau aboriginal	determined by agriculture,
socio-political groups...86	Africa.....181
Central Eskimo.....39	determined by cotton,
Ethnographical survey of	"Cottonville," Miss.....73
the Miskito and Sumu	disintegration, Africa.....206
Indians.....41	Egypt
Ethnology of the Kwakiutl...40	ancient.....198
Historical and ethnographical	Fellshin.....173
material on the Jivaro	factors in; Todas.....165
Indians.....112	functional study, Australian
Menomini Indians.....57	tribes.....256
Mountain chant.....68	groups in.....6
Omaha sociology.....45	Hindus.....169

Item

Social life - Continued

Incas.....	109
interpenetrates agriculture,	
Hopi Indians.....	48
Lepchas.....	151
matrilineal, Hopi Indians.....	48
Muremoise district, Livonia.....	116
Netherlands Indies.....	220
Netsilik Eskimos.....	76
New Guinea.....	247
Arapesh.....	251
Banaro.....	265
Trobrianders.....	248
northern Tungus.....	168
Orāons of Chōtā Nagpur.....	166
Papagos.....	91
Penobscot Indians.....	82
place in, of	
agriculture, Trobriand	
Islands.....	248
religion, Yoruba Provinces,	
Nigeria.....	211
place in time schedule,	
Creek Indians.....	88
primitive, new concept,	
Trobriand Islands.....	249
principles governing,	
Murngin tribe.....	267
pygmies of central Africa.....	210
related to economy	
Kaisienkung, China.....	150
Maori.....	226
Tikopia.....	227
rhythms, Tepoztlan, Mexico.....	78
Roman Empire.....	133
rural, marriage as a crucial	
point, Ireland.....	114
St. Denis, Quebec.....	69
Scotland, eighteenth century.....	120
Sind, India.....	137
Solomon Islands.....	219
Tangier Island, Va.....	54
Thonga tribe.....	191
Tinguian tribe.....	223
Toda.....	165
Social sciences.	
contributions of geography.....	7

Item

Social sciences - Continued

cooperation between,	
needed.....	182
differentiated from cultural	
anthropology.....	33
integrated in Suve Mura	
study.....	149
Societas scientiarum fennica.	
Commentationes humanarum	
litterarum.....	107
Societies and clubs, Muremoise	
district, Livonia.....	116
Society <u>See</u> Cultures; Social	
life; etc.	
Society Islands.....	225, 270
Sociology	
cultural <u>See</u> Anthropology,	
cultural	
economic principles.....	182
related to economic theory...	182
related to social	
anthropology.....	114
religious.....	11
<u>See also</u> subhead sociology	
under names of individual	
places and peoples	
Soils	
China.....	141
Deccan village.....	159
effect on civilization.....	14
Solomon Islands.....	219, 254
<u>See also</u> names of individual	
islands in the Solomon	
group	
Somerset, H. C. D. Littledene.....	262
Songs connected with economic	
pursuits, Omaha Indians.....	46
Sonora, Mexico, Seri Indians.....	67
South Africa <u>See</u> names of places	
and peoples in South Africa,	
as Bathonga; Khoisans	
South America.....	100-112
<u>See also</u> names of countries	
in South America; of stocks,	
as: Arawak, Carlos, Jivaro;	
and of tribes, as:	
Araucanians, Incas	

<u>Item</u>	<u>Item</u>
Southwestern expedition. Papers...72	Sugar cane - Continued
Spanish Guinea.....209	cultivation, Achehnese.....233
Speck, F. G.	Kiwai Papuans.....242
Maskapi, the savage hunters	Melanesia.....258
of the Labrador peninsula...81	Sumatra.....245
Penobscot man.....82	central.....266
Spencer, Sir Baldwin	history.....250
Ayunta. With F. J. Gillen....263	islands west of.....245
Native tribes of central	northern and southern.....245
Australia. With F. J.	Sumer, city states of.....131
Gillen.....264	Sumerians.....170
Spice Islands.....220	Sumner, W. G. Folkways.....26
Spier, Leslie	Sumu Indians, ethnographical
Havasupai ethnography.....83	survey.....41
Yuman tribes of the Gila	Superstitions. <u>See</u> Beliefs
River.....84	and superstitions
Spławinski, Tadeusz Lehr- <u>See</u>	Surprise Valley, Paiute
Lehr-Spławinski, Tadeusz	Indians.....60
Squash	Suye Mura, Japanese village,
cultivation, Yuman tribes of	anthropological study.....149
the Gila River.....84	Swain, J. W., tr. Elementary
use as food, Tarahumara	forms of religious life.....11
Indians.....37	Swanton, J. R.
Staats- und sozialwissenschaft-	Aboriginal culture of the
liche forschungen.....126	Southeast.....87
Standard of living, China.....141	Social organization and
"Stanitzka" lands <u>See</u> Land,	social usages of the
ownership, collective	Indians of the Creek
Stayt, H. A. BaVenda.....208	confederacy.....88
Stevenson, M. C. Zuni	Sweet potatoes
Indians.....85	cultivation
Steward, J. H. Basin-plateau	and importance and uses,
aboriginal sociopolitical	Hawaiian Islands.....225
groups.....86	Maori.....218
Stimulants	Tainos, West Indies.....65
use of, Tinguian tribe.....223	Kiwai Papuans.....242
<u>See also</u> Narcotics	plantations, Ifugao tribe....215
Stirling, M. W. Historical	<u>See also</u> Yams
and ethnographical material	Swen, Wen-Yuh <u>See</u> Wen-Yuh Swen
on the Jivaro Indians.....112	
Studhalter, R. A. Studies of	Taboos <u>See</u> subhead taboos, under
the Yaqui Indians of Sonora,	types of activity, as: Agri-
Mexico. With others.....58	culture; Economic life; Fish-
Subsistence <u>See</u> Food	ing; Food; Hunting
Sudan <u>See</u> names of people in	Tai, lake, eastern China.....150
the Sudan, as Shilluk	Taigonos, peninsula of.....154
Sugar cane	Tainos, culture, West Indies.....65
Borneo, central.....246	

<u>Item</u>	<u>Item</u>
Taitu, storing and counting,	Texas. Technological college.
Keraki.....269	Studies of the Yaqui Indians
Talo beds, control, Pukapuka.....217	of Sonora, Mexico.....58
Tamhane, V. A.....159	Texcocan Indians.....90
Tanala tribe, Madagascar.....194	Textiles
Tanganyika Territory, Iringa	industry; Sind, India.....137
district.....174	supplied by agriculture,
Tangier Island, Va.....54	Cayapa Indians, Ecuador...100
Tarahumara Indians.....37	Thailand.....144
Taro	rural economic survey.....171
cultivation	Thomas, E. I. Polish peasant
Hawaiian Islands.....225	in Europe and America.
Solomon Islands.....219	With Florian Znaniecki.....134
importance and uses,	Thompson, J. E. Mexico before
Hawaiian Islands.....225	Cortez.....90
Kiwai Papuans.....242	Thonga tribes, Africa.....182,191
Maori.....218	Thorne Coryndon, Sir Robert
planting ceremonies, Solomon	See Coryndon, Sir R. T.
Islands.....219	Thorp, James. Soils.....141
Tasa.....142	Thule Expedition, fifth.
Tasmanians.....22,237,260	Danish expedition to Arctic
Tawney, R. H.....226	North America.....38,76
Taxation, China.....141	Thurnwald, Richard
Taylor, P. S. Spanish-Mexican	Banaro society.....265
peasant community.....89	Economics in primitive
Te Rangi Hiroa See Buck, P. H.	communities.....27
Tea, Thailand.....144	Die menschliche gesellschaft
Teachers, supervising, value	in ihren ethnosozologischen
in negro community, St.	grundlagen.....28
Helena Island, S. C.....99	Tibet.....139
Technology	Tiburón Island.....67
systems, Murngin tribe.....267	Tidrick, R. W. Agriculture
See also Agriculture; Arts	among the Shullas.....212
and crafts	Tierra del Fuego, anthropology,
Tenant farmers	bibliography.....101
Greece, ancient.....119	Tikopia.....227,270
Roman Empire.....133	Tinguián tribe, P. I.....223
La Tene.....136	Tobacco
Tepoztlan, a Mexican village.....78	Borneo, central.....246
Terminology, agricultural,	cultivation
Araucania.....104	Bakitara tribe.....201
See also Language	Eritrea, Africa.....199
Ternate.....220	Tainos.....65
Tesguino, cultivation,	Tarahumara Indians.....37
Tarahumara Indians.....37	Yuma Indians.....47
Tessmann, Günter. Die Pangwe...209	Philippine Islands.....241
	Thailand.....144

<u>Item</u>	
Tobacco - Continued	
use of	
Caribou Eskimos.....	38
Tinguians, P. I.....	223
Typees.....	252
Todas.....	22
origins, relation with other	
tribes, and sociology.....	165
Togoland.....	192
Tokachi, Japan.....	138
Tokelau Island.....	270
Tomini, gulf of.....	220
Tonga.....	270
Tools <u>See</u> Agriculture, imple-	
ments and tools; Implements	
and tools	
Topography, effect on	
civilization.....	14
<u>See also</u> under specific	
.....places as China	
Torres Straits, ethnography	
and sociology.....	233
Totem and taboo.....	13
Toutain, J. F. Economic life	
of the ancient world.....	135
Towegale Kiwanga, Mtoma <u>See</u>	
Mtoma Towegale Kiwanga	
Tozzer, A. M. Social origins	
and social continuities.....	29
Traansvaal <u>See</u> names of tribes	
living in the Traansvaal, as	
BaVenda	
Trade.	
Chan Kom, Yucatán.....	77
cooperative, U. S. S. R.....	115
relations, New Guinea.....	247
Roman Empire.....	133
ventures, Kaihsienkung,	
China.....	150
village, U. S. S. R.....	115
Tradition <u>See</u> Culture, pattern	
Transbaikalia.....	168
Transkei peoples, Africa.....	182
Trees	
cultivation	
ancient Egypt.....	198
Tinguians.....	223
East Africa.....	190
edible, Madagascar.....	183

<u>Item</u>	
Trees - Continued	
fruit	
cultivation	
Rif tribes.....	176
Tarahumara Indians.....	37
ownership, Melanesians.....	222
Melanesia.....	258
nut, cultivation, Rif	
tribes.....	176
<u>See also</u> Palm trees	
Tribes	
organization, Dobu	
Islanders.....	229
units, geography,	
aboriginal America.....	98
<u>See also</u> names of specific	
tribes	
Trilles, H. Les pygmées de la	
forêt équatoriale.....	210
Trobriand Islanders, New	
Guinea.....	247, 248
Tungus, northern, geographical	
distribution and history.....	168
Tuskegee institute.....	99
Tyler, E. B.....	260
Primitive culture.....	30
Typee.....	252
Tzapotec Indians.....	80
Ubena.....	177, 182
Uganda <u>See</u> names of tribes in	
Uganda, as: Bantu, Ganda,	
Lango	
Ukraino, Cossack communities....	130
Underhill, R. M. Social	
organization of the Papago	
Indians.....	91
Union of Soviet Socialist	
Republics	
village life.....	115
<u>See also</u> Russia	
United States	
Black Belt.....	75
Gulf area, aboriginal	
culture.....	87
Southern States.....	34
<u>See also</u> names of Indian	
tribes, peoples and places	
in the United States	

Item

U. S. Dept. of agriculture.
 Culture and agriculture.....31
 U. S. Dept. of agriculture.
 Bureau of agricultural eco-
 nomics.
 Conference on cultural
 anthropology.....31
 Culture and agriculture.....31
 U. S. National museum. Ainos
 of Yezo, Japan.....153
 Urbanization
 St. Denis de Kamouraska,
 Canada.....69
See also Cities
 Usages See Manners and customs
 Uvea Island.....270
 Vai-speaking people, West
 Africa, social study.....180
 Vancouver Island See Kwakiutl
 Indians
 Vanguard studies of Soviet
 Russia.....115
 Veblen, Thorstein. Theory of
 the leisure class.....32
 Veddas.....167
 Vegetables
 central Borneo.....246
 cultivation
 ancient Egypt.....198
 Ifugao tribe.....215
 Mzabites.....172
 Penobscot Indians.....82
 production, Sumatra.....250
 utilization
 Hawaiian Islands.....225
 Madagascar.....183
See also names of kinds of
 vegetables and plants
 Vegetation See Plants
 Vermont, social and economic
 history.....95
 Veth, P. J. Midden-Sumatra.....266
 Villa R., Alfonso. Chan Kom;
 a Maya village. With Robert
 Redfield.....77
 Village life See Cultures,
 village

Item

Villages See Communities, rural
 Vines and vineyards
 cultivation
 Egypt, ancient.....198
 Rif tribes.....176
 Roman Empire.....133
 Vouga, Paul. La Tène.....136
 Wages
 agricultural
 Alsace.....123
 Crawley, Hampshire,
 England.....121
 Chan Kom, Yucatan.....77
 Wagner, C. J. Studies of
 the Yaqui Indians of
 Sonora, Mexico. With
 others.....58
 Wagner free institute of
 science, Philadelphia.....98
 Walker, J. B.....260
 Wapiáianas, culture.....102
 Ward-Price, H. L. Land tenure
 in the Yoruba provinces.....211
 Warner, W. L. Black civiliza-
 tion.....267
 Water
 and drainage, Deccan
 village.....159
 rights, Ifugaos.....215
 Watermelons, cultivation,
 Yuman tribes of the Gila
 River.....84
 Wealth
 consumption
 China, Kaihsienkung.....150
 family budget, Chan
 Kom, Yucatan.....77
 groups, Chan Kom,
 Yucatan.....77
 control, Pukapuka.....217
 distribution
 American town.....93
 Chan Kom, Yucatan.....77
 China, Kaihsienkung.....150
 Dehomey, West Africa.....188
 Ubena.....177

<u>Item</u>	<u>Item</u>
Wealth - Continued	Williams, F. E.
exchange of, Kaihsienkung,	Orokaiva society.....268
China.....150	Papuans of the Trans-Fly.....269
indicated by hog ownership,	Williams, J. M. American
Malekula tribe.....224	town.....93
production	Williamson, R. W. Social and
American town.....93	political systems of central
Kaihsienkung, China.....150	Polynesia.....270
Fukamuka.....217	Wilson, G. L. Agriculture of
Ubena.....177	the Hidatsa Indians.....94
<u>See also</u> Poverty; Property	Wilson, H. F. Hill country
Weather	of northern New England.....95
lore, Hopi Indians.....36	Wilson, W. H. Quaker Hill.....96
reports, Pueblo Indians.....42	Wilson-Haffenden, J. R. Red
Wedgwood, C. H.....224	men of Nigeria.....213
Wellington, New Zealand. Dominion	Wine
museum. Maori agriculture...218	Roman Empire.....133
Wellington, New Zealand. Dominion	<u>See also</u> Vines and vineyards
museum. Board of Maori	Winnebago Indians.....74
ethnological research.....218	Wisconsin <u>See</u> names of Indian
Wen-Yuh Swen. Nutrition.	tribes in Wisconsin, as
With L. A. Maynard.....141	Menomini Indians
West Indies, Tainan culture.....65	Wiser, W. H. Hindu Jajmani
Westbrook, Richard B., Free	system.....169
lectureship foundation.....98	Wissler, Clark.....66
Westermann, Diedrich. Shilluk	American Indian.....97
people, their language and	Man and culture.....33
folk-lore.....212	Relation of nature to man
Weyer, E. M., jr. Eskimos.....92	in aboriginal America.....98
Wheat	Witotos of northwestern
ancient East.....142	Amazonia.....22
cultivation, Yuman tribes.....84	Women
foods from, Tarahumara	and the land
Indians.....37	Tikopia.....228
harvesting, Araucania.....110	Torres Straits.....233
place in culture, Tarahumara	occupations, northern
Indians.....37	India.....145
threshing, Araucania.....110	Woofter, T. J., jr. Black
use, Rwala Bedouins.....163	yeomanry.....99
Wien. Universität. Institut für	Wool, Thailand.....144
völkerkunde. Wiener beiträge	Woolley, C. L. Sumerians.....170
zur kulturgeschichte und	Workers <u>See</u> Labor
linguistik.....245	
Wilkin, A. Land tenure and	Yale university.
inheritance.....233	Notes on Hopi economic
Wilkinson, R. J.....238	life.....36

<u>Item</u>	<u>Item</u>
Yale university - Continued	Yoruba provinces, Nigeria.....211
Publications in anthropology...36,	Yuca dulce, cultivation,
.....56	Tainos, West Indies.....65
Yale university. Dept. of	Yucatan <u>See</u> Maya Indians
anthropology.....56	Yucatan before and after the
Yale university. Institute of	conquest.....62
human relations: Caste and	Yuma Indians, ethnography
class in a southern town.....44	and location.....47
Yams	Yuman tribes.....83,84
beliefs connected with,	
Kiwai Papuans.....242	Zimmerman, C. C.
cultivation	Changing community.....34
and importance and uses,	Siam; rural economic
Hawaiian Islands.....225	survey.....171
Kiwai Papuans.....242	Zingg, R. M. Tarahumara.
Maori.....218	With W. C. Bennett.....37
Melanesia.....258	Znaniecki, Florian. Polish
Yangtze Valley, China.....150	peasant in Europe and
Yaqui Indians, Sonora, Mexico.....58	America. With W. I.
Yavapai Indians, southeastern.....51	Thomas.....134
Yearly round <u>See</u> Calendar of	Zulus, Africa.....182
work	Zuñi Indians.....19,43,85
Yezo, Japan.....153	<u>See also</u> Yavapai

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